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THE  
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# THE KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

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VOL. VII.

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## An Ode Read at a Recent Theta Banquet.

ALL the gods had met in council,  
 Summoned by a mandate bold  
 To the throne in high Olympus,  
 Where the gods their revels hold.  
 "I have called you," said the leader,  
 "And the business, too, is great,—  
 It concerns some fair young maidens  
 In the old Green Mountain State.  
 "There are maidens good and noble,  
 There are maidens fair to see,  
 Answer, each, and tell me quickly  
 What your gifts to them shall be."  
 Quoth Minerva: "I'll give wisdom—  
 Give to each a lion's share."  
 Then said Venus, sweet and stately,  
 "I will make them wondrous fair."  
 Mars gave strength, and Neptune courage;  
 Juno, womanhood's true grace;  
 Bows and darts, sent fair Apollo,  
 And the Goddess of the Chase.  
 Thus, they each and all gave something,  
 All had spoken, save the one  
 Who had summoned them together,  
 And the work, in truth, seemed done.  
 Naught was left for Jove to offer,  
 And he sat and pondered long  
 On some gift for those young maidens,  
 Which should make, and keep them, strong.  
 But at last he said, "I have it!  
 I will form a Sisterhood—  
 Name it Kappa Alpha Theta;  
 It shall be their greatest good."  
 Thus from Jove came this rich blessing  
 Which we do esteem so much;  
 And we know that all the country  
 Does not hold another such.

L. E. B., *Lambda*.



### SOME IDEAS OF CHAPTER LIFE.

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AS the success or failure of a chapter in reaching the highest possible state of efficiency depends in great part upon the character of its internal life, upon the ideals set before it by its strongest, most influential members, it therefore naturally follows that a chapter determines its own future by the women it admits to its circle. And as a chapter is the result of its present and its past, it is important and beneficial for us to think once again, as we have often done before, of the elements necessary for the attainment of the ideal chapter life.

The true fraternity chapter has certain qualities which are necessary phases of its existence. It is neither in its essential nature, purely social nor purely literary. These are extremes. The ideal type is a modified form of the family, adjusted of course, to the circumstances of college life. If this conception be true, then, as was already suggested, the social element certainly has its place. As the family is pre-eminently social, so must be the chapter life. Without its social atmosphere a chapter cannot live. The intellectual element is a necessity likewise. A family composed of members who are weak, dependent and uncultured, falls far short of the ideal. When we transfer the family to the college the intellectual element becomes even more important. It is from the constant association of mind with mind that we gain much of what is best in our education. A chapter made up of broad-minded, deep-thinking women, a chapter which allows full freedom of thought and expression and still preserves its harmony is certainly an inspiration.

A third element we also find which for lack of a better name let us call the fraternity element. If we have in our chapter merely the social and intellectual atmospheres we are simply cultured, congenial friends. We must be more than this—we are more—we are sisters, recognizing a band and a pledge which binds us together with strong ties and makes us cherish the fraternity as a great inward, working force, and own a common allegiance to the principles of the organization at large and to our immediate chapters. This fraternity element is the complement of the social and intellectual elements.

Conceptions of chapter life such as these are sufficient to serve as a guide in our choice of women. Every member of the chapter should



possess these three elements, and every candidate should be subjected to these necessary tests.

By a social woman, we mean one by no means necessarily devoted to general pleasures or to society at large, but one who has in her qualities which will make her an addition to the social life of the chapter.

The intellectual member need not necessarily have the larger share of her sections in the first grades, but rather must be one who by her good common sense and general intelligence will be a benefit and honor to the organization. And lastly and most important of all, the fraternity woman must be one who thoroughly understands and appreciates the meaning of chapter life, and is in sympathy with the principles upon which the fraternity is grounded. In short the true fraternity member must be filled with loyalty. And loyalty, true loyalty, is practical as well as theoretical. Besides including the best elements of our sentiment, of our partisanship and of our pride, it goes out in deeds as well.

A loyal fraternity woman desires to know all about the organization itself. She will find out the various ways in which it is a benefit to herself and to others. She will do all in her power to further its interests and thereby promote its welfare. Loyalty makes a woman faithful to the performance of the duties of her chapter. The meetings she attends regularly. She is a good officer and member. She is a leader and support. In fraternity relations loyalty makes a member support the journal, prepare promptly good readable letters for its quarterly issue—in short loyalty is *not* gush, not mere sentiment—it is the spirit of hard, practical, energetic, self-sacrificing work. True loyalty is able to stand difficult tests. Personal opinions and preferences are oftentimes set aside for the good of the whole. Measures of the majority which may seem imprudent to the individual must be willingly and heartily supported. Loyalty gets us outside of ourselves. Its motive is higher than that of self interest.

This and more than this is implied by true chapter life, for under its influence life friendships are formed, important confidences exchanged and mutual assistance given.

Is, then, the ideal as prescribed here a practical one, a true one? Without it we become a mere local club, whose interest lasts merely for each member the length of her college life. With it the spirit is certainly developed as years go by, and many pleasant memories are left lingering round the chapter fire. Is the ideal a true one? If so let us make forward to it with stronger efforts for its wider and more beneficial realization.

## THE DRAMATIC ACTION AND MOTIVE OF KING JOHN.

BY CLARA FRENCH.

IN turning from the study of character and psychological motive in Shakespeare to that of dramatic action there is at first a haziness of understanding of the new point of view. Our familiarity with the plays blinds us to new aspects of them; we see in them only what we have been used to see. Accordingly we may perhaps in the case of one play make clearer the meaning of the dramatic action and the outworking of the dramatic motive by a running comparison with a play comprehending the same events and characters but of inferior dramatic workmanship. The Troublesome Raigne of John, King of England, a play by an unknown author, first printed in 1591, may thus serve as a foil to Shakespeare's King John. A careful reading of this earlier play fails to disclose in it a legitimate dramatic motive. Its purpose, so far as any one controlling purpose can be discovered, is to exhibit in proportions and colors as hateful as possible, the corruption and tyranny of the Romish Church. It has several distinct currents of events, but they converge to no dramatic end. It has a long succession of episodes, but there runs through them no combining purpose. This spirit of anti-Romanism, violent as it is—and of its violence we shall have proof further on—is not artistically embodied in concrete form; it is rather enforced by a series of sledge-hammer blows, their only unity being that they are struck from the same shoulder, and hit the same spot. Shakespeare's King John has, however, an unmistakable dramatic purpose, we might almost say a series of concentric purposes, the immediate concrete end being involved in the broader and deeper motive. The right of John to the throne, the inmost political motive, is secondary to the exhibition of his cowardice, selfishness and greed, and the train of calamities in which these passions involve other persons and the whole nation; and both these ends are, in turn, made to show forth that keen patriotism with which the England of Elizabeth tingled in every nerve. For these motives, severally, the old play gives us a succession of political artifices and deceptions; a confused assemblage of persons bound by no organic tie; and a circumscribed insularity of nationalism.

We may consider briefly the differences in the dramatic presentation of the two plays and the significance of the most important of



these differences. It is to be noticed at the outset that Shakespeare made no essential changes in the plot of the early play. If there is no play in which Shakespeare departs further from authentic history, there is also none in which he follows more closely the outline of events laid down in his original. But by an omission here, an addition there; by throwing one scene into the background through narration, by bringing a narrated action forward upon the stage; now by severing a relation between two characters and now by making the relation closer—by such changes of construction, each in itself slight, Shakespeare has wrought into indissoluble unity a mass of diverse elements.

It may be said in general that the most obvious of Shakespeare's changes in scene and speech are for condensation, compression and compactness, tending to unity. Thus we see that in the first scene the King and Faulconbridge are at once brought into closer relation by John's direct address to Philip and his brother Robert, "What men are you?" without the mediation of Essex, who in the earlier play is made to question the brothers. The writer of the earlier play makes Lady Faulconbridge enter with her two sons, and the discussion of Philip's paternity is begun in her presence before the entire court, though the brutality of Philip's threats is reserved until he is alone with his mother. In Shakespeare the dispute between the two brothers and the knighting of Philip precede Philip's first characteristic soliloquy, after which Lady Faulconbridge and James Gurney enter. Gurney is immediately dismissed, having uttered only one speech of four words:—

"Good leave, good Philip."

which, as a side-light upon Philip's previous character and position, are worth a volume of commentary, and Philip and his mother are left alone. The greater delicacy of Shakespeare's arrangement is immediately obvious, as is also the stage economy, by which the stage is cleared of a part of its crowd of actors, and a slight variety is imparted to the view.

In the Shakespearean version Philip is also given the opportunity further to reveal himself in soliloquy.

The entire episode between Philip and Austria is greatly shortened by Shakespeare. In the earlier play the interest is distracted from the main theme of the drama by the frequently renewed dispute between these hot-blooded nobles—if we can fairly call Austria hot-blooded, who is brave in taunts but cowardly in blows. They have a sharp preliminary skirmish of words; Philip chases Austria

and makes him leave the lion's skin; the nuptial arrangements are interrupted by the challenge from Philip to Austria and the conferring of the Dukedom of Normandy upon Philip. All this confuses the action during the meeting of the kings, the parley with the citizens and the forming of the marriage contract. It is the intrusion of a second action at a time when the main one is at a highly critical juncture. Notice, on the other hand, that in Shakespeare these skirmishes between Philip and Austria are carried on to later scenes and always appear as entirely subordinate issues. Shakespeare binds the several actions together and strengthens the chief one by making Philip take an important part in the main action, proposing the league of the kings, whereas in the old play Philip is so engrossed with his own quarrel that he places himself quite out of the main current of events. Shakespeare also strengthens the dramatic complication by bringing Constance and Arthur prominently forward in these scenes, while in the old play they are but two of the crowd of figures on the stage. In the old play, too, there is here introduced a touch of gallantry between Philip and Blanche, with the inference that Elinor had promised Blanche to Philip in marriage. Shakespeare's Philip, however, never appears as even a possible lover. To present him in this guise would be to destroy the consistent simplicity of the part he has to play in the national action of the drama. In the *Troublesome Raigne*, Philip kills Austria on the stage and tramples upon his body in the very ferocity of revenge, uttering at the same time a soliloquy relating to his personal affairs alone. In Shakespeare Philip enters with Austria's head, but his words are of the fortunes of the day as affecting the English cause. Shakespeare never destroys the continuity of dramatic progress by introducing at any time irrelevant issues.

Immediately after the killing of Austria the old playwright brings Elinor on the stage as the prisoner of Lewis, and there follows a taunting of Elinor by Constance in a vein of exulting spitefulness which shows how different was his conception of Constance from Shakespeare's:—

"Constance doth live to tame thy insolence,  
And on thy head will now avenged be  
For all the mischiefs hatched in thy brain  
\* \* \* \* \*

My time is now to triumph in thy fall,  
And thou shalt know that Constance will triumph."

To a modern ear the spitefulness of the taunt is much emphasized by the position of the accent of the last word, but no difference of orthoepic standard could make the invective mild. After the pas-



sage in the old play John rescues Elinor, and Arthur is taken prisoner. Shakespeare's changes here subserve several dramatic purposes. He avoids the choppiness of this too frequent change of scene, preserves the dignity of the Queen Mother, and forbears interfering with the rush of the dramatic current, by introducing Arthur as already taken and by narrating in two lines Elinor's capture and her rescue, the rescue, let it be noted, being accomplished not by John, but by Philip.

The scene of the plundering of the Priory, which in the old play is remarkable for its very liberal humor, has no counterpart in the Shakespearean play. Here again the contents of several pages are expressed in a few lines:—

"How I have sped among the clergymen,  
The sums I have collected shall express."

This is Shakespeare's equivalent for a scene that brings forward several characters who appear nowhere else, and disfigures the play by its low humor and the virulence of its religious partisanship.

A comparison of the scene between Hubert and Arthur in the two plays would include the very interesting study of the contrast between Shakespeare and the earlier dramatist in character drawing, a study in which would be noticed especially the changing of John from an unscrupulous coward and liar to the victim of the more subtle weakness, irresolution and fear of Shakespeare's king; the refining of Constance from a clamorous virago to a wronged and sorrowing mother; and the raising of Philip from a blustering bully to a strong, true-hearted Englishman. But it is with the dramatic action that we have now to do, and we can consider only such points as bear directly upon this subject. An indirect bearing all the changes referred to have, of course, in bringing the drama to an equipoise of moderation and in preserving our sympathy for each of its characters; but other changes pertain more closely to the dramatic construction. In the scene between Hubert and Arthur then, and indeed in the person of Arthur wherever he appears, one thing is to be especially noticed, his youth as compared with the Arthur of the Troublesome Raigne. The Arthur of the old play appeals personally to the citizens of Angiers for the recognition of his rights as sovereign, and argues with Hubert with the subtlety and coolness of a practiced dialectician. The reader cannot help feeling that if the boy be blinded, his powers of disputation will stand him very well in the place of one sense. There is really no pathos in this earlier scene. But Shakespeare, simply by reducing the boy's age so that he can have no political ambitions for himself, makes him the

unconscious centre of one phase of the political action of the play, and the occasion of all that part of the drama in which Constance stands as the defender of his helplessness. The bearing of this slight change on the entire movement of the play is of very great importance.

The second coronation of John, which in the old play is performed on the stage in dumb show, Shakespeare narrates; and finally a significant change occurs in the poisoning and death of the king. In the earlier play the plot for the poisoning is laid on the stage by the monk and abbot; John is poisoned at a banquet at which Philip is present, though the latter is warned in time against the fatal drink; the monk dies from his draught, and Phillip kills the abbot. All this sanguinary excess Shakespeare does away with, partly of course because the stage representation of it would destroy the effect of the death scene of the king, and also in order to eliminate the violent religious element, and avoid an extreme degradation of the king's person. These are the chief differences in dramatic presentation between the Troublesome Raigne and Shakespeare's King John. The element of soliloquy in Shakespeare's play, so useful in revealing Faulconbridge to us, is throughout, as in the first scene, his own addition. Now these changes, as has been said, are made not only at the dictate of a higher refinement than that of the unknown earlier author, not only to express the genius of a greater poet, but, first and last, to fulfill the conditions of distinctively dramatic art. In the earlier play the groups of which Arthur, Philip and John are the centres, are more or less separate and independent; the currents of events in which they are actors move along side by side, but join rarely save in mere external contact. In Shakespeare the destinies of the principal characters are so interwoven that the play would fall in pieces if one of them were taken out. Shakespeare's original is a mosaic, his own play an organic structure. So too in the matter of stage effect we have glanced at Shakespeare's superiority, his economy of material, his use of the principle of contrast, his skill in compact construction, his restraint in subordinating minor effects to dramatic climaxes.

Helped, perhaps by this comparison, we may briefly consider the dramatic purpose and movement of Shakespeare's play alone. The opening scene sets before us the ground of the war with France, John's usurpation, on which, for the first part of the play, depends the dramatic movement.

"The borrowed majesty of England here."



says Chatillon, and Elinor, left alone with John, says to him:—

"Your strong possession much more than your right,  
Or else it must go wrong with you and me:  
So much my conscience whispers in your ear,  
Which none but heaven and you and I shall hear."

The action of the play proceeds "to rebuke," as Lewis says to Arthur,

"the usurpation  
Of thy unnatural uncle, English John."

The supporters of Arthur's claim have an absolute belief in his right to the throne:—

"We'll lay before this town our royal bones,  
Wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood,  
But we will make it subject to this boy."

This is the French King's resolve, and when John approaches he meets him with:—

"But thou from loving England art so far,  
That thou hast under-wrought his lawful king,  
Cut off the sequence of posterity.

\* \* \* \* \*

That Geoffrey was thy elder brother born,  
And this his son; England was Geoffrey's right,  
And this is Geoffrey's."

It is worthy of remark that John nowhere denies his usurpation, but seeks to outface his accusers with bold words:—

"From whom hast thou this great commission, France,  
To draw my answer from thy articles?"  
"Doth not the crown of England prove the King?"

But he is very glad to escape the necessity of fighting for his crown, and he accedes with alacrity to the marriage of Blanche to Lewis and the dowry of Anjou, Touraine, Maine and Poitiers. It is the clear-sighted Faulconbridge who recognizes the falseness and injustice of this compact in his soliloquy,—

"Mad world! mad kings! mad composition!"

John now defies Pandulph and is excommunicated. At this point the two lines of dramatic action represented here by Pandulph and Constance join; Rome and France, with more or less insincerity and juggling on the part of Rome, remain for a time now allied against England. It is Constance who in her loneliness first makes common cause with Pandulph:—

"O, lawful let it be

That I have room with Rome to curse awhile!  
Good father Cardinal, cry thou amen  
To my keen curses; for without my wrong,  
There is no tongue hath power to curse him right.

*Pandulph.* There's law and warrant, lady, for my curse.

*Const.* And for mine, too: when law can do no right,

Let it be lawful that law bar no wrong:  
 Law cannot give my child his kingdom here,  
 For he that holds his kingdom holds the law;  
 Therefore, since law itself is perfect wrong,  
 How can the law forbid my tongue to curse?"

Pandulph bids Philip of France let go John's hand,

"And raise the power of France upon his head,  
 Unless he do submit himself to Rome."

France is perplexed and seeks to find a middle course; but urged by the Dauphin on the one hand and Constance on the other, with the curse of Rome impending over him he yields:—

"England, I will fall from thee."

and the effect of his decision on the two parties is voiced by Constance and Elinor:—

"*Const.* O fair return of banished majesty!  
*Elinor.* O foul revolt of French inconstancy!"

John has now arrayed against him France and Rome, France directly and Rome indirectly because of his usurpation. Between John and the undisturbed possession of the throne stands the person of the rightful heir. All will go well, it seems to John, if Arthur can be finally put out of the way, and as soon as the fortunes of war make the boy his prisoner, he takes steps for his disposal. The short scene in which the king darkly intimates to Hubert his wishes concerning his nephew is in certain ways the most wonderful in the play. The significance of the suspension of the verse while the king is striving to utter his wish, his monosyllabic breathings as he gains courage to voice it definitely, and his final gratuitous lightness,—these features give to the scene a sombre, evil power which marks it as a rare height in dramatic expression.

Arthur is sent to England in Hubert's keeping, and the dramatic prevision of his fate comes to us from the mouth of the wily Pandulph in a dialogue with Lewis the Dauphin:—

And therefore mark,  
 John hath seized Arthur; and it cannot be  
 That, whiles warm life plays in that infant's veins,  
 The misplaced John should entertain an hour,  
 One minute, nay, one quiet breath of rest.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 That John must stand, Arthur needs must fall;  
 So be it, for it cannot be but so."

And further on:—

"O, sir, when he shall hear of your approach.  
 If that young Arthur be not gone already,  
 Ev'n at that news he dies; and then the hearts



---

Of all his people shall revolt from him,  
And kiss the lips of unacquainted change,  
And pick strong matter of revolt and wrath  
Out of the bloody fingers' ends of John.  
Methinks, I see this hurly all on foot."

In this way, by what we may call dramatic prophecy, we are prepared for the main course of the events that fill the rest of the play.

The shadow of the dark cloud that wraps in the close of the drama soon begins to fall. After John's second coronation the lords request Arthur's enfranchisement; which the king ostensibly grants, only to announce, soon afterwards, the child's supposed death. The lords utter their suspicions of foul play, John's misfortunes are increased by the death of his mother and the landing of the French. Hubert is sent to assure the lords that Arthur lives, and the prince leaps from the walls to give the lie to Hubert's assurance.

To the original dramatic motive, John's usurpation, is now added another, the death of Arthur, and the combined force of the two hastens the play to its sad end. The last act of the drama is taken up with the irresistible rush of the current of destiny. There is no point at which the sweep of events could be stayed, there is no spot at which light breaks through the gloom. The act opens with John's final abasement in yielding himself to Pandulph. Town after town receives the French king, John's nobles desert him and ally themselves with his enemy, Philip loses half his force and the king is poisoned and dies. But before his death the revolted nobles have returned to him, and the faithful Philip is beside him at the last.

Such, then, is the outworking of the dramatic motive of King John in its main line of movement. With this main plot is wrought an underplot consisting of the series of actions of which Pandulph is the centre. The deceit and treachery of John to establish himself on the throne find an echo in the deceit and treachery of Pandulph to gain supremacy over England and France. The chief political motive is thus emphasized by a parallel religious motive, the latter, it must be borne in mind being always subordinate. It is interesting also to notice the way in which the characters of the play are bound together for dramatic effectiveness; their relations to each other and to the main current of the play; the interweaving of actions; the organic connection of episodes. These are briefly presented below in the form of an analysis of the plot of King John based upon the canons of dramatic criticism laid down by Mr. Richard G. Moulton in his "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist."

Certain of the technical terms suggested by Mr. Moulton have been replaced by a more familiar phraseology, in order that the analysis may be self-explanatory. The single term "passion-drama" may need a slight explanation. It is Mr. Moulton's substitute for the conventional term tragedy. Says the author: "The true distinction between the two kinds of plays is one of movement, not tone. . . . Thus in these two kinds of dramas the impression which to the spectator overpowers all other impressions, and gives individuality to the particular play, is this sense of intellectual or of emotional unity in the movement,—is, in other words, action-movement of passion-movement. The two may be united,—but one or the other will be predominant and will give to the play its unity of impression. The distinction, then, which the terms comedy and tragedy fail to mark would be accurately brought out by substituting for them the terms action-drama and passion-drama."

### KING JOHN.

#### A PASSION DRAMA.

##### *Scheme of Actions.*

Main Nemesis Action; Usurpation of John and its consequences.

Underplot: an Intrigue Action; Machinations of Pandulph to subdue England and France to Rome, parallel with machinations of John to secure firmly the English crown.

Double Tragedy: Main Nemesis Action; John undone by what seemed his safety.

Tragic Action: Constance and Arthur; Suffering and death of the innocent.

Character Sub-action: Faulconbridge, extending throughout the play.

Sub-Action at rise of Dramatic Complication; Lewis and Blanche. (Act II. Scene i.)

Sub-Action at Crisis of Dramatic Complication: Hubert and Arthur. (Act IV. Scene i.)

Sub-Action during Catastrophe; Salisbury, Pembroke and Bigot, —their desertion and return. (Act IV. Scene ii. 4.)

Enveloping Action: Wars and Treaties with France and Rome.

Oracular Action: Peter of Pomfret's prophecy (Act IV, Scene ii.) enforced by prodigy of five moons. (Act IV. Scene ii.)



*Ironie Elements of Action:* the king's extreme precaution in commanding the death of Arthur and in allying himself with Rome proves his ruin; Arthur's death comes from himself; after the revocation of the king's command to Hubert; the treachery of the revolted nobles is checked and they are turned again to loyalty by the treachery of one of their French allies, Melun.

*External Circumstance:* Disclosure of Philip's paternity. (Act I. Scene i.)

*Economy.*

Two chief parties, French and English, linked by common personages; Arthur and Pandulph.

*Interweaving:* by episodes of Philip and Austria, Blanche and Lewis (Act II. Scene i.), English lords, Lewis and Melun, (Act IV. Scene ii. 4.)

*Envelopment in common enveloping action.*

*Contrast as an enforcing bond:* Arthur the rightful king, whose life is sought, dies by accident; John the usurping king, who endeavors to confirm his own position by Arthur's death, dies poisoned by a subject.

*Character contrast* between John, the throned king, base, cowardly and treacherous, and Philip, the son of Cœur-de-Lion, the embodiment of the national spirit.

*Movement.*

Passion-Movement with convergent motion.

*Turning-Points.*

*Centre of Plot:* Capture of Arthur (Act III. Scene ii.); John's apparent success the cause of his final ruin.

*Catastrophe:* Culminating Nemesis, from Arthur's supposed death, and the announcement of Elinor's death and of the preparations of the French (Act IV. Scene ii.), continuing through Act V. to the death of the king.

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### THE NATIONAL SPIRIT AS EMBODIED IN FAULCONBRIDGE.

The search for "types" in Shakespeare is often misleading. It frequently involves the disregard of many facts of dramatic presentation and the distortion of others. Worse than this, it fosters the tendency to stamp a character with a formula and to ignore its individuality. Nevertheless there are certain characters whose individuality is strongly marked and whom at the same time it is diffi-

cult to escape from feeling that Shakespeare intended to stand as representatives or ideals of a temper and spirit that comprehends more than themselves. Perhaps it is reading a somewhat overwrought history into the drama to say that the historical plays contain more of these representatives than the other plays. It is, however, a commonplace of criticism that there runs through the series of English historical plays, a high and enthusiastic national spirit, and this spirit we find occasionally caught up and embodied in a concrete form in some one character. Just this is done by the character of Faulconbridge in *King John*. The time of the play, as Professor Dowden has said, is that of "the utmost ebb in the national life of England." Cruelty, treachery and weakness darken the scene. Subjects forget their allegiance, the king trifles away his honor. But one true-hearted Englishman remains near the throne, and to him turns all the loyalty and in him shines forth all the patriotism of England.

See how English he is in what we have grown to regard as distinctively national traits, even in the faults to which some of them tend. He is always direct, outspoken, blunt. He wastes no hour in words when deeds are needed, and is at any time somewhat irritated to find himself the subject of open praise. When Hubert, with a mild, involuntary expression of respect calls him "brave soldier," he interposes,—

"Come, come, sans compliment, what news abroad?"

Moral ostentation he cannot away with, and anything approaching religious seriousness he turns aside with a smile and a shrug. To Elinor he says,—

"Grandam, I will pray,

If ever I remember to be holy,

For your fair safety; so, I kiss your hand."

Even with his mother in the first scene he shows the same roughness and bluntness, though he spares her the brutal threats by which Philip in the earlier play extorts a confession from Lady Faulconbridge.

"Madam, I was not old Sir Robert's son,"

he begins at once, but not, as has been noticed, until Gurney is sent away. Yet what we feel in his roughness is never a rude lawlessness, but rather an unsubdued strength. His courage and contempt of cowardice are constantly made manifest. He rouses the cowardly and sinking king with a shock of vigorous contempt,—

"But if you be afeared to hear the worst,

Then let the worst unheard fall on your head."



His British courage first finds vent in arms, and he is, while the times demand soldiery, thoroughly a soldier. He loves fair play and stands resolutely between Hubert and Salisbury on the discovery of Arthur's death, though he afterward treats Hubert to a torrent of indignation on his own part. When Salisbury draws his sword, Philip stays him:—

"Your sword is bright, sir; put it up aga'in.

*Salisbury*, Not till I sheathe it in a murderer's skin.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thou art a murderer.

*Hubert*.

Do not prove me so.

Yet I am none: whose tongue so'er speaks false,  
Not truly speaks; who speaks not truly, lies.

*Pembroke*. Cut him to pieces.

*Bastard*.

Keep the peace, I say,"

But after the lords go out Philip utters this magnificent hyperbole of indignation:—

"*Bastard*. Here's a good world: knew you of this fair work?

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach  
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,  
Art thou damn'd; Hubert.

*Hubert*.

Do but hear me, sir.

*Bastard*.

Ha: I'll tell thee what;

Thou'rt damn'd as black—nay nothing is so black;  
Thou art more deep damn'd than Prince Lucifer:  
There is not yet so ugly a fiend of hell  
As thou shalt be, if thou didst kill this child.

*Hubert*. Upon my soul—

*Bastard*.

If thou didst but consent

To this most cruel act, do but despair;  
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread  
That ever spider twisted from her womb  
Will serve to strangle thee; a rush will be a beam  
To hang thee on; or would'st thou drown thyself,  
Put a little water in a spoon,  
And it shall be as all the ocean,  
Enough to stifle such a villain up."

Philip is at all times the man of action, prompt, decided, energetic. In the midst of his dispute with Austria the king gives an order for action, and Philip drops at once his personal quarrel, ceases for the time to be the son of Plantagenet, the victim of Austria, and becomes the son of Plantagenet, King of England.

"Up higher to the plain; where we'll set forth  
In best appointments all our regiments,"

says John, and Philip is forthwith England's soldier:—

"Speed, then, to take advantage of the field."

So when the king at last in conscious weakness hands over his authority to Philip with the words,—

"Have you the ordering of this present time."

Philip accepts the trust unhesitatingly, and having failed to arouse and encourage the king to act for himself, bids him, now that the command is in stronger hands,—

"Away, then, with good courage."

Philip has, too, a thoroughly English sense of humor. It does not consist, like the humor of the French, in intellectual hair-breadth escapes, but is of a merrier sort, delighting in the general aspect of an amusing situation, though having at times withal a half melancholy undertone. In almost his first speech he gives a humorous turn to his pious wish,—

"Heaven guard my mother's honor and my land."

His quick retort to Queen Elinor shows his ready wit.

*"Bastard. Madam I'll follow you unto the death.*

*Elinor. Nay I would have you go before me thither.*

*Bastard. Our country manners give our betters way.*

The bombastic citizen of Angiers affords him exquisite amusement.

"Here's a large mouth indeed,  
That spits forth death and mountains, rocks and seas,  
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions  
As maids of thirteen do of puppy-dogs;  
What cannoneer begot this lusty blood?  
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke and bounce;  
He gives the bastinado with his tongue;  
Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his  
But buffets better than a fist of France."

And Lewis' perfunctory love-speech sets him off into a conceit which it is a pity that Lewis himself cannot hear:—

"Drawn in the flattering table of her eye!  
Hang'd in the frowning wrinkle of her brow!  
And quarter'd in her heart! he doth espy  
Himself love's traitor; this is pity now,  
That, hang'd and drawn and quartered, there should be  
In such a love so vile a lout as he."

These lesser English traits, directness, courage, promptness, and single-heartedness in action, contempt of affectation, and a wholesome humor are supplemented in Philip by the English national pride. Nor is there in this anything of the British braggadocio to which the intense nationalism of some of Shakespeare's contemporary dramatists came dangerously near. It is the honest, hearty, fervent glow of that love for country which England has never felt in greater warmth than she felt it in the days of Elizabeth. This is



the undertone in all his words, the ground and end of all his actions. His first words in the play prepare us for the part that we see him sustain throughout.

"What men are you?"

asks the king of the brothers, and Philip replies,—

"Your faithful subject, I,"

and a faithful subject he is always, even when his allegiance must be to the crown alone, not to its wearer. Elinor sees at once in him "some tokens" of her great son, and "the very spirit of Plantagenet:" he denies himself a Faulconbridge "as faithfully as he denies the devil;" and when he has wrung from his mother his father's name, he takes high pride in the thought that he is not the son of old Sir Robert, but of the great Cœur-de-lion:—

"Ay, my mother,

With all my heart I thank thee for my father!"

In deriving his descent thus from the king who made great the name of England in foreign lands, Philip appears at the outset as a fit person to embody the national spirit and to gather to himself the loyalty of his countrymen when perforce it falls away from the one to whom it should cling. This descent is also emphasized in the quarrel with Austria, when Philip stands as the avenger of his father's death. His position as a directing force in the play is first made manifest at the meeting of the kings before Angiers. Philip of France and King John made long, ineffective speeches; there is much of excursions, heralds, trumpets; the kings pompously assert their claims, but still the citizens refuse either of them entrance:—

"A greater power than we denies all this;  
And till it be undoubted, we do lock  
Our former scruple in our strong-barred gates;  
Kingd of our fears, until our fears resolved,  
Be by some certain king purged and deposed.

This passive defiance is too much for Faulconbridge. Silent before, save for his slight passages with Austria and his one short speech of ready energy,—

"Speed then, to take advantage of the field,"

he now bursts forth before either of the kings can invent another indecisive speech:—

"By heaven, these scroyles of Angiers flout you kings,  
And stand securely on their battlements,  
As in a theatre, whence they gape and point  
At your industrious scenes and acts of death.  
Your royal presences be ruled by me."

He then presents his plan of union between the kings for the reduc-

tion of the town and for the subsequent settling of the rival claims by battle, ending with,—

"How like you this wild counsel, mighty states?  
Smacks it not something of the policy?"

and John, always willing to shirk a responsibility, replies at once,—

"Now by the sky that hangs above our heads,  
I like it well."

The Bastard's plans are frustrated by the "mad composition" which the kings soon make, but by his readiness for action and the soundness of his counsel he has been placed before us as the exponent of saner loyalty, courage and judgment than those of England's king.

His part in the scene in which John is excommunicated is slight, but a greater confidence is given to the English cause when, after the king has said,—

"France, thou shalt rue this hour within this hour,"

Philip repeats his words with a preliminary play,—

"Old Time the clock-setter, that bald sexton Time,  
Is it as he will? well then, France shall rue."

Before he goes to England on the king's commission to collect money for the war, Philip appears in the short scene already referred to, as the rescuer of Elinor. During his absence from John, the king performs his most dastardly act and gives Hubert the command for Arthur's death. A selfish and cowardly remorse for this deed has just seized the king, when a messenger announces to him the approach of the French power and the death of his mother. The weak king is for a moment left alone, without the imperious strength of his mother or the faithful support of his kinsman the Bastard, and he reels in bewilderment:—

"Thou hast made me giddy

With these ill tidings,"

At this point Philip returns, strong, controlled and hopeful, and the spirit of English steadfastness is breathed over the scene. He gives the king a chance to deny his part in the supposed murder of Arthur, but the king only sends him, his fears of John's baseness confirmed, to appease the angry noblemen:—

"I have a way to win their loves again,  
Bring them before me.

\* \* \* \* \*

Be Mercury, set feathers to thy heels,  
And fly like thought from them to me again."

Philip's brief reply, with this confirmation of the king's guilt before him, is

"The spirit of the time shall teach me speed,"

and he goes on, to do his utmost toward setting right what is



wrong. When he meets the noblemen he guards his words from even the appearance of disloyalty, until the sight of Arthur's dead body forces from him the judgment:—

"It is a damned and bloody work;  
The graceless action of a heavy hand,"

adding in the same breath, however,—

"If that be the work of any hand."

Finally, the lords having left, he utters his only confused or disheartened sentence, shows that he well understands the actual condition of England, and before he finishes, takes upon himself consciously the burdens of the time.

"Go bear him in thine arms.

I am amazed, methinks, and lose my way  
Among the thorns and dangers of this world.  
How easy dost thou take all England up!  
From forth this morsel of dead royalty,  
The life, the right and truth of all this realm  
Is fled to heaven; and England now is left  
To tug and scramble and to part by the teeth  
The unowed interest of proud-swelling state.  
Now for the bare-picked bone of majesty  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace:  
Now powers from home and discontents at home  
Meet in one line; and vast confusion waits,  
As doth a raven on a sick-fall'n beast,  
The imminent decay of wrested pomp.  
Now happy he whose cloak and centre can  
Hold out this tempest. Bear away that child  
And follow me with speed: I'll to the king;  
A thousand businesses are brief in hand,  
And heaven itself doth frown upon the land."

This is our only glimpse of an abatement of hopefulness on Philip's part, and even here he commands himself at once and we know him to be prepared for whatever may follow. What does follow is of all things the most saddening to a loyal Englishman—his king gives further proofs of baseness and cowardice, and reveals the "inglorious league" made with the Pope's legate. A foreign power dictates to the king on English soil and the king speaks of his humiliation as a "happy peace"—this marks the disappearance of the king as in any sense a national representative, and Faulconbridge from this point on becomes the sole embodiment of the national spirit. But his loyalty to the king as king remains unimpaired, he is still the "faithful subject" of the first scene of the play. The vigorous lines beginning

"But wherefore do you droop? Why look you sad?

are his last effort to raise the king to the height of a kingly mind

and conduct. To this stirring speech, the king replies only with a declaration of the making of the peace, and Philip urges a last motive for action:—

"Perchance the cardinal cannot make your peace;  
Or if he do, let it at least be said  
They saw we had a purpose of defence."

The king thereupon commits to Philip "the ordering of this present time" and Philip becomes the recognized leader of the English, himself, however, always paying reverence to that kingly ideal which bears sway over him. In the scene with Pandulph and Lewis Philip's patriotism is on fire. The Roman legate has brought England to a depth of submission to which France will not descend, and the Dauphin, on English ground, refuses to lay down his arms against England's twice-crowned king.

"He flatly says he'll not lay down his arms,"

reports Pandulph of Lewis, and Philip flames forth his white-hot burst of indignant defiance:

"By all the blood that ever fury breathed,  
The youth says well. Now hear our English King;  
For thus his royalty doth speak in me.  
He is prepared and reason too he should:  
This apish and unmannerly approach,  
This harness'd mask and unadvised revel,  
This unhair'd sauciness and boyish troops,  
The King doth smile at; and is well prepared  
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,  
From out the circle of his territories."

More in the same vein follows and Philip closes his message with this:

"For at hand,  
Not trusting to this halting legate here,  
Whom he hath used rather for sport than need.  
Is warlike John; and in his forehead sits  
A bare-ribb'd death, whose office is this day  
To feast upon whole thousands of the French."

Notice that throughout these speeches Philip, though intrusted with the fortunes of the time, assumes for himself nothing: he is the king's messenger,—*"I am sent to speak," "from the king I come,"* he says; and he brings forward the king as the emblem of a power and temper which now in the eyes of foes and friends reside in him alone,—*"Now hear our English King,"* at hand is warlike John." Here too he is still the "faithful subject."

Finally near Swinstead Abbey Philip meets Hubert and learns from him of the king's poisoning. Half of his own power has been



meanwhile "devoured by the unexpected flood" in Lincoln Washes, the day begins to look desperate, and his one eager wish is to be conducted to the king; here he must relate his disasters and offer the support of his presence and counsel. He reaches the king "scalded with the violent motion" of his haste, and begins to tell his story, but while he is speaking John dies.

Philip first gives utterance to his loyalty to the king:—

"Art thou gone so? I do but stay behind  
To do the office for thee of revenge,  
And then my soul shall wait on thee to heaven,  
As it on earth hath been thy servant still."

Then he comes back to the thought of his country, of which the king has been to him the visible symbol, and calls upon the stars to

"return with me again  
To push destruction and perpetual shame  
Out of the weak door of our fainting land."

But the cardinal has at last reduced the Dauphin to subjection and the preparations for war are given over. King John's burial is arranged for, and Philip tenders his allegiance to the new king:—

"And happily may your sweet self put on  
The lineal state and glory of the land!  
To whom, with all submission, on my knee  
I do bequeath my faithful services  
And true subjection everlastingly."

With this his part in the play ends. He has revealed himself throughout as the representative of the distinctively English traits of character and habits of mind. He has held on high, when in other hands it has been extinguished, the torch of a glowing patriotism. He has drawn to himself the feelings of national loyalty and pride which, on his own part, he always directs toward the sacred ideal of the kingly office embodied for him in the unworthy John. Shakespeare has elsewhere, in the person of Henry V., drawn for us the man whom he would have us receive as the typical English King, "the hero and central figure of the historical plays;" but the atmosphere of royalty about him removes him somewhat from the sphere of other Englishmen. In Philip the Bastard, however, the national spirit is presented still more forcibly in one below the throne. Son though he is to Cœur-de-lion, royalty has no allurements for him; as he enters, the "faithful subject" of King John, so having borne on his own shoulders the burdens of John's reign, he leaves, bequeathing to John's son his "faithful services and true subjection everlastingly." It is fitting that from his strong English

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heart should come the superb nationalism of the close of the play:

"This England never did, nor never shall,  
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,  
But when it first did help to wound itself.  
Now these her princes are come home again,  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,  
If England to itself do rest but true."

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A COMPARISON OF THE TROUBLESOME RAIGNE OF JOHN,  
KING OF ENGLAND, AND SHAKESPEARE'S KING JOHN,  
AS EXHIBITING THE SHAKESPEREAN NON-PARTISAN SPIRIT.

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In the first part of this essay a brief comparison was made between the dramatic workmanship of Shakespeare and that of the author of the Troublesome Raigne of King John. A comparison of the spirit of the two writers is of still more interest, as explaining in a great measure their differences in artistic excellence. The contrast between them is exhibited most markedly in their respective attitudes toward Romanism, and it is, therefore, to their treatment of the religious element in the plays that we look for evidence of their breadth and justice of spirit.

This contrast is first expressed in their general plan of dramatic construction. Though the old play can hardly be said in strictness to have an informing purpose, yet as has been pointed out, its pervading spirit is that of anti-Romanism. It seems to have been written largely as a dramatic exhibition of the English hatred of Rome, and it is certainly a forcible expression of the passion of religious bigotry. We may notice a few of the dramatic milestones, especially in their bearing upon the religious spirit of the play. The opening scenes of the old play are of a somewhat heterogeneous character, war, inconstancy, revenge, and gallantry succeeding each to each; but the predominant tone is at the outset political, in a "swashing and a martial" fashion. With the entrance of the "Cardynall from Rome," however, begins the true life of the play. Here we have King John and the Cardinal speaking "plain cannon fire, and smoke and bounce," each giving the other "the bastinado with his tongue" in unstinting measure. We are made at once to feel that, whatever the relative importance of the other issues of the play, the contest between king and cardinal is of supreme moment. The French king ranges himself unhesitatingly on the side of Rome, and all powers obnoxious to England are forthwith barred off in a common compartment for convenience of odium.



"Brother of Fraunce, what say you to the Cardinal?"

asks John, and France answers,—

"I say, I am sorrie for your majestie, requesting you to submit yourself to the Church of Rome.

John proceeds,—

"And what say you to our league if I do not submit?"

to which the king's prompt reply is,—

"What should I say? I must obey the Pope."

And after John and his train have left the scene, France assures Pandulph of his devotion to Rome with the words,—

"Pandulph, thy selfe shalt see,

How France will fight for Rome and Romish rytes."

The contrast of the old writer with Shakespeare in these scenes has already been implied. Shakespeare makes the primary national interest of the drama unmistakable from the beginning. Faulconbridge, the central character, is identified with the patriotic current; the meeting before Angiers presents in brief the problems of the play; and the entrance of Pandulph we feel to be an intrusion, of great and ominous significance indeed, but an intrusion, and not the first appearance of one of the two great forces of the play.

The hesitation of the French king to break his oath and ally himself with Rome is also in sharp contrast to his ready and unquestioning adherence in the Troublesome Raigne.

"I am perplexed and know not what to say,"

he says, and after a clear statement of the injustice of the proposed compromise and alliance he adds,—

"O holy sir,

My reverend father, let it not be so!

Out of your grace, devise, ordain, impose

Some gentle order; and then we shall be blest

To do your pleasure and continue friends."

It is only after much persuasion that he yields and falls from England.

The single portion of the drama wherein the two playwrights differ most obviously and markedly is, of course, the priory scene with its related circumstances. In Shakespeare's play the king's command to Faulconbridge is this:—

"Cousin, away for England! haste before;

And ere our coming, see thou shake the bags

Of hoarding abbots. Set at liberty

Imprison'd angels; the fat ribs of peace

Must by the hungry now be fed upon.

Use our commission in his utmost force."

And Philip makes a brief reply, mocking, and as often misrepresenting himself:—

"Bell, book and candle shall not drive me back,

When gold and silver beckns me to come on."

Hear now the king of the earlier play. At the beginning of hostilities he declares:—

"He cease the lasie Abbey lubbers lands  
Into my hands to pay my men of warre.  
The Pope and Popelings shall not grease themselves  
W'th gold and groates that are the soldiers' due."

And he gives his commission to Philip in these words:—

"But leauing this we will to England now,  
And take some order with our Popelings there,  
That swell with pride and fat of lay mens lands  
Philip, I make thee chiefe in this affaire,  
Ransack the Abbeys, Cloysters, Priories,  
Conuert their coyne unto my soldiers' use:  
And whatsoere he be within my land,  
That goes to Rome for justice and for law.  
While he may haue his right within the Realme,  
Let him be judged a traitor to the State  
And suffer as an enemie to England."

Philip's reply here is:—

"Now warres are done, I long to be at home,  
To diue into the Monks and Abbots bags  
To make some sport among the smooth skin nunnes  
And keepe some reuell with the fanzen Friers."

In the dialogue between Pandulph and Lewis, Shakespeare again reminds us that

"The bastard Faulconbridge  
Is now in England, ransacking the church,  
Offending charity."

But of the results of his commission we have only the two lines quoted above.

"How I have sped among the clergymen  
The sums I have collected shall express."

The Troublesome Raigne, however, gives a long and disgusting scene as a specimen of the process of collecting these sums. Philip enters, "leading a Frier, charging him show where the Abbots golde lay."

*Philip.* Come on you fat Franciscan, dallie no longer, but show me where the Abbots treasure lyes, or die.

*Frier.* *Benedicamus Domini*, was euer such an injurie?  
Sweete S. Withold of thy lenitie, defend us from extremitie,  
And heare us for S. Charitie, oppressed with austeritie  
*In nomine Domini*, make I my homilie,  
Gentle gentilitie grieue not the clergie.

*Philip.* Gray-gownd good face, conjure ye, nere trust me for a groate  
If this waste girdle hang thee not that girdeth in thy coate.  
Now bald and barefoot Bungie birds, when up the gallows climbing,  
Say Philip he had words inough to put you down with ryming."

The frier begs for mercy, and Philip grants it when the promise of conduct to the prior's chest is made him. The friar warrants the chest to hold "a thousand pound in silver and in gold," but when



the coffer is opened it is found to contain not silver and gold, but "faire Alice the Nun." Philip comments on the discovery in very execrable verse, and agrees to accept, as ransom for fair Alice, the hoard of an ancient Nun. Again, however, he finds not treasure, but Friar Lawience, a fact which forces from him more bad verse and worse sentiments, and he leaves, after giving the order to bind the offenders and "haste them to execution."

In the following scene a side touch is given in the remark of Peter the prophet, here represented as a "dissembling knave" of the fortune-telling type: "I must dispatch some business with a Frier, and then Ile read your fortunes."

And further on, when Philip makes report to the king, John in delight at Philip's intimation,—

"I doubt not when your highness sees my prize,  
You may proportion all their former pride."

says,—

"Why so, now sorts it Philip as it should:  
This small intrusion into Abbey trunks,  
Will make the Popelings excommunicate,  
Curse, ban and breath out damned orisons,  
As thick as hailestones for the spring's approach:  
But yet as harmles and without effect,  
As is the echo of a cannon's crack  
Discharged against the battlements of heaven."

But Shakespeare introduces Peter of Pomfret, in a short passage in which Philip is made to declare of him to the king,—

"He sung, in rude harsh-sounding rhymes  
That, ere the next Ascension day at noon,  
Your highness should deliver up your crown."

Peter is sent to prison, with the king's command for his hanging at noon of the day mentioned, and the apparition of the five moons is announced later by Hubert, neither prophecy nor prodigy being made of ecclesiastical import. In Shakespeare's original, however, the apparition of the moons is presented on the stage, and Peter is summoned from the presence door, where he has been left by Philip, to interpret the omen for the king. He fulfills the command in this manner:—

"The skies wherein these moones have residence,  
Presenteth Rome the great Metropolis,  
Where sits the Pope in all his holy pompe.  
Foure of the Moones present four provinces,  
To wit, Spaine, Denmarke, Germaine, and France,  
That bear the yoke of proud commanding Rome,  
And stand in feare to tempt the Prelates curse.  
The smallest moone that whirls aboute the rest,  
Impatient of the place he holds with them,

Doth figure forth this Island albion,  
 Who gins to scorne the See and State of Rome,  
 And seekes to shun the edicts of the Pope."

And further on, "by some other knowledge that he has," "by his prescience," Peter foretells the dispossession of the king on Ascension Day.

After Arthur's death and Philip's announcement of the election of Lewis by the nobles, John, in the old play, finds himself "a mad man," his "hart mazd," his senses all foredone" and Philip, before going to plead with the nobles, reflects upon the cause of his mis-haps:—

"I goe, my lord: see how he is distraught,  
 This is the cursed Priest of Italy  
 Hath heapt these mischiefs on this hapless land."

John left alone, revolves the course of action he will adopt with the cardinal when he appears:—

"The Pope of Rome, 'tis he that is the cause,  
 He curseth thee, he sets thy subjects free  
 From due obedience to their Sovereigne:  
 He animates the Nobles in their warres,  
 He gives away the Crowne to Philip's sonne,  
 And pardons all that seeks to murder him:  
 And thus blind zeal is still predominant.  
 Then John there is no way to keepe thy Crowne,  
 But finely to dissemble with the Pope:

Thy sinnes are farre too great to be the man  
 T'abolish Pope and Poperie from thy Realme."

And he dissembles, alternately crouching to the legate and defying him under his breath.

"For Priests and Women must be flattered "

But when the news of the approach of the French fleet is brought to him, he becomes "reconciled unto the church," and meekly accepts the "sound aduise" of Pandulph.

Shakespeare, on the other hand, avoids emphasizing the religious element by opening the fifth act just as the king submits to the cardinal:—

"Thus have I yielded up into your hand  
 The circle of my glory."

And throughout the remainder of the play Shakespeare's John finds only a "happy peace" in this degradation. But the king in the old play takes occasion to revile himself for his concession:—

"The Deuil take the Pope, the Peers and Fraunce:  
 Shame be my share for yeelding to the Priest."

Next after the priory-scene the death-scene of the king exhibits



most sharply the contrast between the spirit of the two authors as it is manifested in their treatment of the religious element of the play. In the old play the motive of this scene is still anti-Romanism. Much is made of the preparation of the monks for poisoning the king. When John reaches Swinstead and the abbot has assured him of such welcome as the Abbey can afford, Philip, mindful of the king's sickness, says,—

"The King thou seest is weake and very fainte.  
What victuals hast thou to refresh his Grace?"

The abbot answers:—

"Good store my Lord, of that you need not feare,  
For Lincolnshire, and these our Abbey grounds  
Were neuer fatter, nor in better plight."

Whereupon John recovers sufficiently from his weakness and faintness to address Philip in this manner:—

"Philip, thou neuer needst to doubt of cates,  
Nor King nor Lord is seated halfe so well,  
As are the Abbies throughout all the land,  
If any plot of ground do passe another,  
The Friers fasten on it straight:  
But let us in to taste of their repast,  
It goes against my heart to feed with them  
Or be beholden to such Abbey grooms."

All the characters but one monk now leave, and the monk soliloquizes:—

"Is this the king that neuer loved a Frier?  
Is this the man that doth contemne the Pope?  
Is this the man that robd the holy Church,  
And yet will flye into a Friory?  
Is this the King that aymes at Abbeyes Lands?  
Is this the man whom all the world abhorres,  
And yet will flie into a Friorie?  
Accurst be Swinstead Abbey, Abbot, Friers,  
Monks, Nuns, and Clerks, and all that dwell therein,  
If wicked John escape aliue away.  
Now if thou wilt look to merit heaven,  
And be canonized for a holy Saint:  
To please the world with a deserving worke,  
Be thou the man to set thy country free,  
And murder him that seeks to murder thee."

The abbot enters, and the monk breaks to him his purpose.

"What if I say to strangle him in his sleepe?"

The abbot, fearing that the monk is mad and means to murder him, begs for his life, or if that cannot be spared, for time to say his prayers. He is speedily reassured by the monk, to whom he then listens.

"Wilt thou not hurt me, holy Monke? say on.

*Monk.* You know, my Lord, the king is in our house.

*Abbot.* True.

*Monk.* You know likewise the King abhors a Frier?

*Abbot.* True.

*Monk.* And he that loves not a Frier is our enemy.

*Abbot.* Thou saist true.

*Monk.* Then the King is our enemy.

*Abbot.* True.

*Monk.* Why should we not kill our enemy, and the king being our enemy, why then should we not kill the king.

*Abbot.* O blessed Monk! I see God moues thy minde to free this land from tyrants slavery. But who dares venter for to do this deede?

*Monk.* Who dare? why I my Lord dare do the deede,  
Ile free my Country and the Church from foes,  
And merit heauen by killing of a King."

The monk is absolved by the abbot, "for why the deed is meritorious," and he goes about his work. The scene of the poisoning contains much detail, from the entrance of "two friers laying a cloth" to the king's wretched death. When the king declares that he is poisoned, Philip breaks out in a fury, and fells the abbot:—

"This Abbot hath an interest in this act.  
At all adventures take thou that from me.  
There lye the Abbot, Abbey, Lubber, Diuill.  
March with the Monke unto the gates of hell."

John's last words are a prophecy of evil to Rome:—

"My tongue doth falter: Philip I tell thee man:  
Since John did yeeld unto the Priest of Rome,  
Nor he nor his haue prospered on the earth:  
Curst are his blessings, and his curse is blisse.  
But in the spirit I cry unto my God,  
As did the Kingly Prophet David cry,  
(Whose hands, as mine, with murder were attaint)  
I am not he shall build the Lord a house,  
Or roote these locusts from the face of the earth:  
But if my dying heart deceive me not,  
From out these loynes shall spring a Kingly branch  
Whose arms shall reach unto the gates of Rome,  
And with his feete treads down the Strumpets pride,  
That sits upon the chaire of Babylon."

Young Henry soon enters, saying—

"O let me see my father ere he dye:  
O Uncle, were you here, and suffered him  
To be thus poysoned by a damned Monk?"

And after his father's death, his appeal to Philip is,—

"Sweete Uncle, if thou loue thy Soveraigne,  
Let not a stone of Swinstead Abbey stand,  
But pull the house about the Friers ears,  
For they haue kilde my Father and my King."

Thus the close of the play is animated by the same spirit of fierce hatred to Rome that is displayed in all the earlier scenes. Contrast



now the utterly different spirit of the close of Shakespeare's play. The poisoning scene is omitted entirely, and in its place we have but these lines, spoken by Hubert to Philip:—

"The King, I fear, is poisoned by a monk,  
I left him speechless, and broke out  
To acquaint you with this evil, that you might  
The better arm you to the sudden time,  
Than if you had at leisure known of this.

*Bastard.* How did he take it? who did taste to him?

*Hubert.* A monk I tell you: a resolved villain,  
Whose bowels suddenly burst out: the King  
Yet speaks, and peradventure, may recover."

There is here none of the detail of the plotting of the monks, and later there is no final malediction by the king, no appeal for revenge from the young prince. All partisan tones are suppressed, and in their place sounds the dignity of a strong patriotism.

We have seen, then, at different stages in the progress of the drama how entirely opposed is the spirit of one writer to that of the other. At the dramatic crisis of the older play it is the spirit of anti-Romanism that shapes the course of events; in Shakespeare's play the religious element is never more than an undercurrent, a secondary agency in determining the dramatic progress; and when it does enter into the play it is introduced as any other modifying factor, not with the shrill bitterness which always attends it in the earlier drama.

Further, the Troublesome Raigne has several distinct characters representing different aspects of the Romish monster; Shakespeare's play has neither monk, abbot, friar, nor nun; the cardinal legate is here the sole representative of Rome. The contrast between the cardinals of the two plays, moreover, gives additional emphasis to the different attitudes of the writers. The cardinal of the Troublesome Raigne is a galvanized creature, responding at a touch with the perfunctory words of his office. He walks stiffly through the play, uttering his pious formulæ, banning or blessing, as the occasion demands. He is always mindful of the dignity of his red hat. At his first appearance he makes long speeches that sound like the tedious utterances of a legal document. Later, when the French king speaks of Austria, just dead, the cardinal is ready with his familiar form of words:—

"His soule is safe and free from Purgatorie,  
Our holy Father hath dispensed his sinnes,  
The blessed Saints haue heard our Orisons,  
And all are Mediators for his soule.

He answers the summons of the king, and when the latter has servilely submitted himself to him, he says,—

"No John thy crouching and dissembling thus  
Cannot deceive the Legate of the Pope."

But upon John's further protestation he professes to see the king's hearty penitence, and comforts him with the assurance that, let him

"But yet be reconciled unto the church,  
And nothing shall be grievous to thy state."

So again at the refusal of France to make peace with England, he draws himself up to say,—

"Then in the name of Innocent the Pope,  
I curse the Prince and all that takes his part,  
And excommunicate the rebell peers  
As traytors to the King and to the Pope."

And finally at John's death-scene he comes forward in a professional manner, and, having exhorted the king to forgive the revolted lords, addresses him:—

"K. John, farewell; in token of thy faith,  
And signe thou dyest the servant of the Lord,  
Lift up thy hand."

Here as always it is the cardinal who speaks, not the man. There is nothing human about him, nothing interesting. He is the wearer of the dress of the Church, the automatic speaker of the Church's words, a lay figure merely, to serve as a target for the hate of other personages in the play. And this hate he does not fail to call forth at their first meeting. John says to him:—

"And what hast thou or the Pope thy maister to doo to demand of me, how I employ mine own?—Tell thy maister so from me, and say, John of England said it, that neur an Italian Priest of them all, shal either haue tythe, tole, or polling penie out of England: but as I am King, so will I raigne next under God, supream head both ouer spiritual and temprall: and he that contradicts me in this, Ile make him hoppe headlesse."

And after his excommunication he is hotly defiant:—

"So sir, the more the Fox is curst the better a fares; if God blesse me and my Land, let the Pope and his shauelings curse and spare not."

Shakespeare's cardinal, however, is much more than a portrait of a dignitary of the Church. He is the keen, clear-sighted ecclesiastical politician, used to "look quite through the deeds of men," and to manipulate princes and potentates to the Church's advantage. He understands when to command, as with Philip of France, when to reason and persuade, as with the dauphin. His life is a life of plot and intrigue. He says to Lewis,

"How green you are, and fresh in this old world!"

And we feel that he is "in this old world" most thoroughly seasoned.



It is to him in Shakespeare also that the most violent partisan speeches of the play are made, but the figures of Friar Lawrence and Friar Francis interfere to prevent us from regarding Pandulph as Shakespeare's embodiment of Romanism. And even these partisan speeches have nothing of the ring of the corresponding speeches of the old play. After the legate's opening question, the king replies:—

"What earthly name to interrogatories  
Can task the free breath of a sacred king?  
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name  
So slight, unworthy and ridiculous,  
To charge me to answer, as the pope.  
Tell him this tale; and from the mouth of England  
Add thus much more, that no Italian priest  
Shall tithe or toll in our dominions;  
But as we, under heaven, are supreme head,  
So under Him that great supremacy,  
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold,  
Without the assistance of a mortal hand:  
So tell the pope, all reverence set apart  
To him and his usurp'd authority."

The contrast between this and the earlier "and he that contradicts me in this, Ile make him hoppe headlesse," needs no comment. France now ventures a slight expostulation, to which John returns:—

"Though you and all the kings of Christendom  
Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,  
Dreading the curse that money may buy out;  
And by the merit of vile gold, dross, dust,  
Purchase corrupted pardon of a man  
Who in that sale sells pardon for himself,  
Though you and all the rest so grossly led  
This juggling witchcraft with revenue cherish  
Yet I alone, alone do me oppose  
Against the pope, and count his friends my foes."

These, together with Hubert's reference to the "resolved villain," are the most vehement outbursts against Romanism that Shakespeare's play contains. And the defiance to the Pope voiced in these speeches and elsewhere is simply defiance to a foreign power, not to any ecclesiastical system as such,—to this the whole current of the play bears witness. No part of Philip's speech in Act IV., Scene ii.,—

"By all the blood that ever fury breath'd," etc.,

is directed against Rome, though Pandulph has just failed in his embassy of peace; nor do we anywhere find a subordination of the patriotic interest to the ecclesiastical.

The extortions of the friars, their avariciousness, inactivity, glut-

tony, and sensuality, and the rapacity and tyranny of the pope,—these are the features of Romanism beyond which the author of the *Troublesome Raigne* cannot see. He never loses a chance to thrust at the officers and customs of the Church, and many of his thrusts take the form of the childish spitefulness of calling names,—“lazier Abbey lubbers,” “fat Franciscan,” “gray gownd good face,” which lowers the dignity of the anti-Romish party and helps to vulgarize the whole play.

In the early play, too, the spirit of anti-Roman partisanship is faintly echoed by an insularity of self-glorification which takes the places of the patriotic nationalism of Shakespeare's play. The traditional feud between Frenchmen and Englishmen flashes out in occasional comparisons that reveal the partisanship of nationality, as the main current of the play reveals the partisanship of religion.

Shakespeare, however, is great enough to see the essential truth underlying local abuses. He has entirely eliminated the partisan spirit from this play, and given it instead as an enveloping motive “a firm manly national sentiment to which all may respond.” His artistic restraint grows out of his true catholicity in all things. It is because he is the symmetrical man whom we know that he can be the great artist whom we are beginning to recognize.





### A Sacrifice of Praise.

HERE were autumn skies o'erhead,  
There were leaves all dry and dead,  
Underneath;  
And I said, "O fragrant summer,  
Joyous, blithesome, teeming summer  
Hast thou naught but skies of lead  
To bequeath?"

"Thou hast spent thyself in glee,  
Painted bird and flower and tree  
With thy hues;  
But to what avail, summer?  
All thy tints must pale, summer,  
All thy songs were given thee  
But to lose."

And the summer made reply;  
"All around the blessings lie  
That I give;  
Living, promise songs I sing thee  
Dying, harvest fruits I bring thee,  
Every corn of wheat must die,  
E'er it live."

"Thinkest thou I lived in vain?  
Summer sun and summer rain  
Came with me;  
June has seeds as well as roses,  
August's dreamy light discloses  
Nodding harbingers of grain,  
Born of me."

"In thy troubled eyes I see  
Anxious questionings of me—  
Trust me more;  
Read my sweet incessant story  
Told in seas of sunset glory.  
God Himself shall speak to thee  
From their shore."

Then I faltered, "Summer fleet,  
Thy brief life with love replete,  
Shames my own;  
Oh, let not my sterner duty  
Spurn the mission of thy beauty!  
Doubly blessed is the fruitage  
Blossom-grown.

"Spirit born to Jesus's feet,  
Praise and prayer must ever meet  
At His throne;  
Yet, I think, if one be sweeter  
To His ear it is the metre  
Of a life with only praises  
For its own."

M. M. W.

*Epsilon.*





## THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRATERNITY SISTER.

## HER RESPONSIBILITY.



ONGFELLOW says:

"I shot an arrow in the air,  
It fell on earth, I knew not where.  
I breathed a song into the air,  
It fell on earth I knew not where.  
Long, long afterwards in an oak  
I found the arrow still unbroke,  
And the song from beginning to end,  
I found again in the heart of a friend."

As is the flavor to fruit, or the fragrance to a flower so is influence to a man. Character is not developed or made by it, but in the soul dwells the richness of its power. It is as difficult for one to tell where his influence goes, as for the flower to locate its odor. Like the gentle song which is breathed into the air, it falls somewhere, but just where will never be determined until eternity is measured.

There is seldom any visible manifestation of our influence. It is exerted on others by our words, thoughts and actions—by our very life. It is not confined to our immediate companions, but like the gentle breeze which sighs upon us, kisses our cheeks, and passes from face to face until all have felt its freshness.

As well might we try to stop the earth in its revolutions, or to shut out the light of the sun as to prevent our influence from being felt by others. Words which are spoken today pass on from ear to ear until all have heard, and then set out on the wings of time forever and ever. Near six thousand years ago our first parents were expelled from the garden. Today there is a place somewhere in space where this scene is just as fresh as the day of their expulsion. Our influence is as vast as is infinity.

But I have been asked to write on "The Influence of the Fraternity Sister—Her Responsibility." To shut her out from such a vast expanse as I have described would be unjust. It may be alleged that her influence is felt only among her immediate fraternity brothers, but not so. She is a being whose influence touches not only her own immediate friends, but, like a gentle zephyr, passes on and on throughout the cycles of eternity.

God himself has written upon the flower that fills the air with its

sweetness, upon the air which shakes its stem, upon every raindrop, and the sparkling dew that moistens the sprig of grass, upon the mighty ocean whose billows at times seem to strike the heavens, and upon the sun which enlivens all God's creation—"None of us liveth to himself."

The influence of the fraternity sister which is most important to the readers of the *Shield and Diamond* is that exerted over the young man. Without such an influence his life becomes stubborn and unsympathetic, the heart that was once tender and gentle has become hard and wicked. It can be softened only by love, which is like a fire that warms and cheers all about it, by a sympathetic word, which tells that in that bosom is a heart that beats in unison with his. Such an influence can be felt only when heart touches heart, and hand grips hand.

Dr. Munger says: "The influence nearest that of Omnipotence upon a young man is that of a noble, intelligent, refined woman." Truly does he realize this when all of life seems dark to him, and the heaven's above him as brass. If 'tis but a word, a look, or a smile, his heart leaps for joy and is thrilled with higher and nobler purposes. No where is this influence of more importance than in college life, and can be exerted no sooner than when the young man begins to sound the hidden mysteries of Greek life, and the great freedom as it were of a *non*. An evening with one of the sisters often determines his career in college. The words, the looks, the smiles, and the shake of a tender hand, are like leaven which is hid in meal and which leavens the whole, like bread cast upon the waters which will be gathered in days to come, like the grain of mustard seed which produced a tree large enough for the birds of the air to find lodgment therein.

Nor is the fraternity sister's influence felt with the individual only. A member of a fraternity is like a member of the human body. When the hand, or foot, or eye suffers, the whole body writhes in pain, and when either of the members rejoice, the whole body rejoices. So it is in a fraternity, what one feels all feel, and what one enjoys all enjoy. The influence of a sister is felt by every member of the fraternity. Whether it be a word or an act, time only can estimate the good. It dispels every doubt, drives back every cloud, and brightens the dark places of social life.

A fraternity sister's influence is more yet, and for this reason she should be selected with special care. Besides exerting a social in-

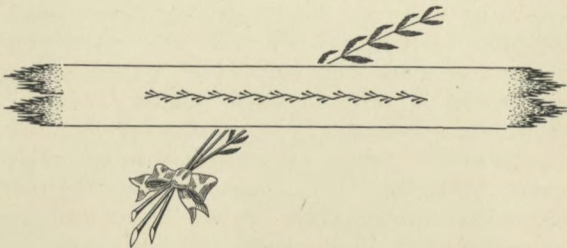


fluence which pertains only to the pleasant side of life, from her emanates an intellectual influence which lifts him above the ordinary class of young men. What is more inspiring than to have it said of Bro. A. or B., that he is the brightest boy in college? and, too, to have a fraternity sister by his side when his name is called for first honor, or for some well earned medal? Every emotion of his soul is to be even more than is expected of him. Why, to have a sister to wear a medal which you have justly won inspires every member of the chapter to prove himself worthy of her esteem. It makes them all harder students, elevates their morals, and lifts them above their fellow students.

With such an influence it is perfectly reasonable to place great responsibility upon her. She has been admitted into his inner life, and entrusted with his confidence. The only secrets withheld from her are those of the fraternity. She is consulted on all subjects relative to the fraternity, especially on those that pertain to the social relations of life. Her wishes are often complied with when a name is brought before the Chapter and her desires gratified by the members when possible.

With all this it is nothing but right to hold her responsible to a great extent for the good name of the fraternity, to make her responsible in a certain degree for the social standing of the boys, and last but not least for the name which has been entrusted to her.

J. B. HOLLEY.  
*Pi Kappa Alpha.*



### OUR FRATERNITY ORGAN.

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THE sisters to whose efforts we owe this journal must often have felt the force of Schiller's aphorism, "Vour sichson Port laszt sich's gemachlich rathen," as from one source and another criticism has been offered on their editorial judgment,—criticism based, frequently, not on a broad knowledge of fraternity needs, but on personal tastes and preferences. Yet some objects are best viewed as to their proportions when the observer stands at a distance, and it is by reasoning from this analogy that those of us who never have breathed the refined air of an editor's sanctum for more than ten minutes in our whole lives, and who would be sure to injure ourselves mortally with the scissors in our own hands, presume to come forward in response to the magnanimous invitation of the last KAPPA ALPHA THETA and offer our own self-satisfied opinions as to what our fraternity organ should be.

This particular example of unblushing effrontery will begin with the same old monody that has so often found an echo in fraternal hearts: The journal cannot be a success without unanimous support in chapter letters. But by that unfortunate law which perpetuates the frailties of our first ancestors, doubtless corresponding secretaries will go on through all time nibbling the unwholesome fruit of procrastination, or will give with great show of generosity the scanty gleanings from their field of information when by a greater effort they might have presented the whitest and fatest of sacrificial lambs. Who says it is because they are not loyal to the shrine of their vows? Not so; their crime is a fouler one—God made the poor things modest! It never occurs to them that their contributions can have aught to do with settling the eternal bays upon the brow of their editing chapter; in their guilelessness they expect those celestial greens to somehow sprout and grow, indiginous to the soil of editorial intellect. It seems sad to take from them this sweet illusion; yet we would do it at one fell stroke, and would urge—strongly urge—that each member who is honored by being the mouthpiece of her chapter make a supreme effort four times in the college year and forward in ample time for publication, the brightest, most thoughtful, most suggestive and most communicative epistle that she is capable of writing. Nor let her be dismayed at any time by the fact that her last letter has not yet appeared in



print. Journals have been known to be belated in publication, but it is the rarest occurrence in the world and correspondents should not form the habit of regarding it a law of nature.

Any remarks on the exchange column must also be hackneyed, and there seems, moreover, little cause for such iteration inasmuch as our exchange editor has proven herself an able caterer to Theta taste.

But there is one crying necessity which is making itself felt month by month among our chapters—more fraternity news and more articles on fraternity topics. This want the editors, not having been created with encyclopedic wisdom or Herculean endurance of toil, can but ineffectually supply. And the chapters—where are they, with their long membership rolls of bright, intellectual young women?—young women who can give a brilliant toast at an evening banquet, dash off a witty poem on demand, electrify the college professors with their originality of thought, win a round of applause by an impromptu speech in literary society, carry off prizes on psychological essays, make themselves known as sparkling conversationalists and who write ten, yea, twelve page letters to the girl friend who left college last year—pages overflowing with wisdom, observation, reflection, philosophy—with all those qualities, which, applied toward the right end would give us the helpful, inspiring fraternity, or at least college articles such as "The Other Girls," "The College Settlement," "What College Girls Lack," and "A View of Smith College," for which our hearts yearn. And does anyone deny that we have such young women? Is it not in the fact of their existence that we daily lay flattering unction to our souls? Then shall we not again impute this lack in our journal to that most amiable of feminine faults, an overweening sense of their own insignificance? It isn't like many girls to say "I can write a good article on such a topic; therefore will I do it, and send my teeming thoughts abroad to instruct the world withal." Haven't you observed in young people's prayer meetings when the leader says "We will have voluntary prayers," certain young persons maintain a Sphinx-like silence; but let the leader say, "So and so will please lead us in prayer" and so and so meets the inevitable and does his duty very creditably and with no little profit to himself and friends. So when our editor says "We will have voluntary contributions," our sisters say within themselves, "Surely it is not for me to presume," and the consequence is, the journal appears a

monument of the fact that no one presumed to be wise on fraternity matters. But that chapter would be wholly indifferent and disloyal which would not respond readily to such a request, sent two or three months in advance of the required fulfillment, "Your chapter will please furnish us with an article on Fraternity Extension, Honorary Members, The Evils of Fraternity and How to Avoid Them (or something newer and more vital if possible) in time for the October, April, January or July number, as the case may be. This plan should not preclude the offering of such other articles as the members may feel moved to write, for, after all, voluntary service is always most acceptable, but it would assure each issue's containing four or five well-written papers on subjects of general interest.

And it can hardly be expected that the pretty, wierd or sentimental stories and sketches by under-graduates or newly-fledged alumnae will be generally read even among the devoted members of the writer's own fraternity. It would indeed be blind loyalty that would hold one an hour pouring over these incipient struggles of awakening genius when the same time bestowed on fiction in one of the standard magazines would give one, though possibly not more pleasure, certainly greater intelligence and better literary taste. If stories we must have let it be only "a rare good un" now and then by way of a treat. For we would not think of saying that our girls cannot write good stories. On the contrary, one objection to publishing them is that there can be hardly a chapter which, upon reading the articles of fiction in Vol. VI, could not have named two or three girls in their own number capable of writing equally well. There is something sweet in the thought of our own Theta journal "mothering" these early products of authorship in Theta girls and setting forth their attainments for comparison one with another; but college professors are able to do this much more discriminat-ingly than a partial admirer, and, on the whole, they are not so unjust that any real talent is discouraged, so that we may hope to know more, in years hence, of those girls who have true ability. At present, however, we prefer to think of them, not as baby novel-ists, but as fraternity girls—lively, enthusiastic fraternity girls—having at heart all questions of fraternity interest and ready to discuss them with not more regard to elegance of diction than to vigor of thought.

Essays, either philosophical or critical, are valuable to our read-



ers only in so far as they offer new facts and ideas. This originality is especially difficult to maintain in writing of men whose lives and thoughts have been the world's property for years. Such an essay, in an abridged form, which has won signal honor among other like productions might be interesting by showing us the standard of excellence in the college from which it comes, as also by permitting us to share proudly in the triumph of its writer. Biographical sketches, as those of Clara French and Emily Dickinson for preparation of which the writer had exceptional advantages of information are always fresh and delightful, and have their work in moulding the college girls' life. No one would think for a moment of clipping the wings of Theta's poetic Muse, for her flights are always upward, and surely our eyes always follow lovingly her graceful evolutions. But should we not all rejoice if occasionally she would feel inspired to warble of Theta's own charms? The words of a new song—too new, at least, to have a place in our song book—might very fittingly become known to the chapters thus.

And if after these permissible contributions—permissible in the ideal magazine of this article—our journal still is deficient in "literary character," let the page of Literary Notes which appears in Vol. VII become a permanent feature. Or better even than a collection of notes made by one person would be a larger number of brief notices of books recently read by members of all chapters, each giving the reader's estimate of the book. By this means we might have one another's minds, tastes, thoughts, and attain one step nearer to our ideal sisterhood.

Ah! Brutus, thou sleepest: awake and see thyself. The KAPPA ALPHA THETA has a future before it for which we are responsible. May the gods endow us with wisdom to see clearly its present defects and with loyalty to shrink from no self-exertions in order to remedy them.

Dixit.

A. G. C.  
*Phi*, '92.

### A REPLY.

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IF the essayist of "The Disappointing Thing About Girls" had taken for his subject The Disappointing Thing About Girls and Boys it would have been hard to answer the article; if he had excluded from the list of disappointing girls all but female idiots it would have been impossible to reply.

Will one of the disappointed answer these questions? Do boys in accepting employment content themselves with a moderate, faithful and mechanical discharge of the duties of the position, or do they immediately apply themselves to the task of thoroughly mastering all its details, of improving on the originator, of inventing new ways and means, of accomplishing more by better methods than was ever done before; in fine, do they master their trade or are they slaves to their trade?

In order to carry out the argument we shall have to "lay out of the account all consideration of those men of great capability and ambition, who will succeed and defy disappointment in any calling or occupation."

Will not every argument advanced by the writer apply equally well to average men? If the above question is answered in the affirmative, the discussion should be continued until women receive the same remuneration as that paid to men for the same labor.

We deny that the real failure of women to receive compensation on the same basis as that given to men results from a radical defect in the women. The employers are men who insist upon making distinctions in the salaries of the sexes because of the inherited idea of woman's inferiority. Women do not want the laws of business modified to suit their weaknesses, neither do they wish the pity of men who regret that girls should try to be self-supporting. They merely ask a place on the same platform, and to be judged by the same standards as the disappointed ones.

ONE OF THE DISAPPOINTING.



## EDITORIALS.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the April number of the KAPPA ALPHA THETA should be in the editor's hands the first of March.

We welcome, very gladly, the interesting chapter letters that are pouring in upon us so promptly this quarter. We feel, at last, that supreme satisfaction which comes to every conscientious croaker, when he realizes that his croaking has not been in vain.

The World's Fair Fraternity exhibit is an established fact. The Pan-Hellenic committee has said so, *ex cathedra*; and the World is waiting with wide-open eyes, ears and mouth, to see our pictures, to hear our secrets, and to sing from our song books. An *edition de luxe* of the KAPPA ALPHA THETA will be a prominent feature of this great exhibit, and a limited number of contributions to this edition will be accepted for publication, if sent in season. Now is the time for Thetas to immortalize themselves by writing thrilling essays on Woman's True Sphere, The Destiny of the College Girl, Some Secrets Kept by Women, and other appropriate subjects. This year's volume, only, will be bound to appear, so there is yet time and opportunity for those who wish to distinguish themselves to do so.

No less interesting than the Fraternity Exhibit is the Pan-Hellenic Congress which will be held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary next July. The object of this Congress, as set forth by the committee, is to demonstrate the importance of the American College Fraternity system as a potent factor of higher education and of post-graduate life; to promote the beneficial influences of the Greek-letter societies, honored by the most cultured men and women of to-day; to encourage harmonious relations in a common cause for the just recognition of their aims and methods, and to consider their general welfare. How the Chicago University will feel after the meeting of this Congress, we can only imagine by reading the topics to be discussed and by the sure feeling that all American Colleges represented in the Congress will be twice as enthusiastic over the Fraternity System as they were at the last Pan-Hellenic, which is saying a great deal. The new Chicago University has de-

clared against fraternities, or, at least, has practically done so. The faculty were somewhat divided in their opinion concerning the matter, but, after a long discussion, agreed to disagree in the following terms. In case fraternities insist on locating there, these rules must be adhered to:

"1. Each chapter organized must submit its house rules to the faculty for approval.

2. Each must appoint a representative with whom the faculty may confer at such times as may be desirable.

3. Membership in the societies must be restricted to students of the second year, academic colleges and students of the university colleges.

4. The University reserves the right to withdraw from chapters, permission to exist in the University. The faculty is authorized to add any regulations which it thinks wise in consistency with the above.

Of course, no fraternity, in its right mind, will wish to establish a chapter under such doleful conditions, and the two unwelcome Greeks who have already settled under the unprotecting wing of "the University" will probably seek "fresh fields and pastures new."

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For the further development of our inter-chapter relations, we would like to suggest the following plan: Let each chapter select some member to "write up" her college for publication in the next journal. Scattered as we are, all over the United States, from Vermont to California, and knowing so little as we do about the outside work and environment of our fraternity sisters, such papers as these could not help but be interesting and beneficial. We would like to compare the college standard, as well as the fraternity standard, of the different chapters. The comparative merits of large and small colleges, for the establishment of chapters, should be discussed. Our western sisters may be able to say something hopeful to us about the increased prevalence and popularity of co-education, while the eastern sisters may teach us some new and helpful lessons in Puritan conservatism. Anyway, such a plan, carried out, would make us all better acquainted and awaken a new interest in chapters other than our own.

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It is a puzzling question to the uninitiated just what a fraternity is supposed to do for its members. The unbeliever cannot understand how an organization, which is neither philanthropic nor strictly educational in its character, can be of benefit to any one. We do not pretend nor aim to be a missionary society, yet there



is a certain amount of mission work which each chapter can do and ought to do, for its members,—a work which can hardly be accomplished in any other way. College girls are a queer class of people, anyway, and we find in our fraternity many distinct types of queerness. Each chapter includes, among its members, the giddy society girl, the interesting *bas bleu*, the reserved book-worm and the loose-minded girl who “means well.” It is even the hopeful thing about girl-friendships that so many strictly different temperaments are able to appreciate and enjoy each other so well. Now if we could mix these different elements into one composite mass, the result would be a magnificent woman-miracle—a sight for gods and men. But since this cannot be done, we must do the next best thing; we must borrow and lend what we can from each other’s natures until the book-worm becomes giddy and frivolous, and the society girl becomes inspired with a real longing for something better than “the world, the flesh, etc.,” and the well-meaning girl becomes the well-doing girl.

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Wearing a Theta pin has often led to making pleasant acquaintances with members of other chapters, and is a practice to be commended. The handsomest and best varieties are carried in stock by one of our advertisers, Mr. J. F. Newman, 19 John St., New York. The prices are very reasonable, too.

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### IN MEMORIAM.

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Once more Beta Chapter mourns the loss of a sister.

In the death of Laura Henley Mooney, we deeply realize that we have lost one of the strongest links in our chain, one who did honor to Kappa Alpha Theta with all good qualities of heart and mind.

Realizing that there has passed from us a "type of true heroic womanhood," be it therefore

*Resolved*, by the members of Beta Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta, that we extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved husband, parents and friends, and that this tribute of grief be placed upon our chapter records and suitably published.

ARDA KNOX,	} Committee.
BESSIE ROGERS,	
MARY LINDLEY.	



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## CHAPTER LETTERS.

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### Alpha.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

SINCE we last met, which was in the October number of the KAPPA ALPHA THETA, we have all had a busy time. The University, the fraternities and the individual girls have all been drawn into the busy swing which is around us.

De Pauw opened on the 21st of September with a prospect of a greater number of students than ever before; noticeable among these were the many fine girls. After an exciting "cultivating" season we added six new names to Alpha's roll. We have this year a membership of 26, besides having in the preparatory department nine pledged girls.

We recently pledged two senior preps., our contract preventing us from selecting lower class men.

Alpha has held two informal "At Homes" during the last weeks. The first was for the gentlemen, the second to the Alpha Chi Omega fraternity, which has always encouraged us by her sympathy and good-will. These evenings, though very informal, were declared very enjoyable and helped on that social life which should exist among college students.

Kappa Kappa Gamma is to keep open house on the first Saturday of every month. Most all of the gentlemen's fraternities have, at some time, opened their chapter-houses or halls, and the winter has been very enjoyable.

Alpha feels very fortunate in having Mrs. Smyser of Tau with her, Prof. Smyser of Northwestern having been appointed instructor in literature.

The Theta Alumnae club, which has taken an important place in the "club life" of Greencastle, has recently organized a chartered alumnae chapter. A chapter at Indianapolis will, we hope, be formed in the near future. Strong Alumnae chapters are an inestimable advantage to any fraternity, and Alpha trusts that soon they may be found in the different cities.

Now that we have secured our new members, have started our literary program, have attended, as it were, to "Home Duties," we are looking ahead, and naturally our concentrated gaze falls on

*the convention.* Alpha is rejoiced to hear of the arrangements which are being made to make the coming convention a success in a legislative and social way. The importance of the coming session can hardly be estimated. There is a project on the "tapis" among the chapters conveniently located which we think a good one, namely, a *district convention*. We believe if from east to west certain chapters which are near together would meet for a few days to discuss and organize ideas, more definite and satisfactory work could be accomplished at the convention this summer. Inter-association is a long felt want, and is not this one of the ways to secure it? This is at present our "pet scheme," though nothing definite has as yet been done. We would so love to be acquainted with every Theta chapter, but that is of course impossible, and we can only wait for the convention this summer, which will be the next best thing. The spirits of Theta prosper you all.

ALPHA.

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**Epsilon.**

Our fraternity life has been busy and satisfactory thus far this year. The fall session was exceedingly lively and the impromptu parties for the purpose of growing better acquainted with the new students were great fun. We brought out six new girls as a result of our efforts and many were the congratulations we received. Two are pledged members from '97, Elizabeth Bissman, from Mansfield, and Minerva Criley, of this city, while the four initiates were all freshmen: Grace Eagleson, from Mt. Gilead, Lucille Jones, Washington Court House, Blanche McClelland, Wooster, and Mildred Packer, also of Wooster.

The greatest event we have chronicled up to this time was our party on the evening of Columbus day. We planned for an old-fashioned gathering, sent out our invitations in old English, wore our grandmother's gowns and regaled our guests with old time cheer. Miss Clara Brown opened her pretty home for the sixty participants.

The next Sunday we all attended chapel wearing beautiful roses which had been sent us by the local chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma, a much appreciated gift.

November was a very quiet month but we enjoyed our Saturday evenings all the more in our cosy rooms. We have taken up a new sort of literary work, new for us at least, that of reading an article of general interest from one of the magazines, and we expect to astonish the community soon by our knowledge of current events.



One of our alumnae sisters, Miss Madge Armour, gave us a delightful afternoon at her home recently. A few outsiders joined with our active and graduate members, and we compared notes on Christmas work, indulged in a fragrant cup of tea with its usual dainty accompaniments, and afterwards heard some very good music. The pleasant time was attested by the lingering farewells.

We are glad to tell you that our girls are manifesting an increased interest in the literary life of the University and at a recent entertainment two of the four girl speakers wore our pin.

The thinking of and planning for the Chicago Convention has already begun, and with the wish to meet many of you there we sign ourselves ever yours most loyally.

EPSILON.

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**Iota.**

Various and manifold are the suggestions as to chapter letters in the last two numbers of the KAPPA ALPHA THETA, so various and so manifold indeed as to be quite perplexing to the poor maiden who comes as a novice to this duty this year. If in trying to follow each critic to some degree she succeeds in pleasing none, look at her effort with charitable eyes and please consider that "she hath done what she could."

Iota has had quite an exciting fall term, for many desirable girls entered this year and rushing has been very vigorous. We have the inter-fraternity contract system and consider it a very great advantage. This year the date fixed for "bidding day" was November fifteenth, so we had almost seven weeks for looking over the new girls, becoming acquainted with them and letting them learn to know us. We strongly favor such an arrangement. It prevents hasty action on the part both of the fraternities and of the new girls, makes the choice in both cases much truer, and decidedly lessens the possibility that a girl might pledge herself when carried away in a whirl of excitement.

There seems to be a tendency in favor of independence among the women entering this year, though without obvious reason. Comparatively few are pledged to any fraternity. Four of the strongest and most desirable have pledged themselves to us, and we have strong hopes of the two who have not yet decided, so that we consider ourselves quite fortunate, though two charming girls have refused us to remain independent.

Mrs. Prentiss, one of our *alumnæ*, enlarged her house during the summer in order to offer accommodations to a number of women students. We have our chapter room there, and about half the fraternity live in the house, making a very pleasant little Theta settlement. When we gave a party for the new girls a few weeks ago, Mrs. Prentiss threw open her whole house for our use. Mrs. Comstock, another of our "faculty members," receives us every Friday afternoon for an hour, and gives us such pleasant little home times, and last week Mrs. Nichols entertained us with the Delta Upsilon fraternity at a very enjoyable "Fagot Party."

In the life of the University itself there has been many interesting happenings. Since we sent our last letter several changes have taken place in the Faculty. Probably the most important is the resignation of President Adams and the appointment of Dr. Schurman to succeed him. President Schurman still retains, however, his deanship and several of his courses in the School of Philosophy. Professor Hale of the Latin Department and Professor Laughlin of the Department of Political Economy have left us for the University of Chicago, and have been succeeded by Professor Bennett and Professor Ross, respectively. Professor Atkinson comes from southern colleges to succeed Professor Dudley in the Botanical Department, for, to quote a bright Theta girl, the latter "has gone where the good Cornellians go," namely, to the Leland Stanford, Junior. A professorship of Physical Chemistry has been created and Professor J. E. Trevor, Ph. D., a graduate of this University and of Leipsic is now carrying on its duties. Many minor changes have occurred in the instructorship and in the management of courses.

The law students are rejoicing in their new building and in the gift of a very large and valuable collection, the Moak Library, which formerly belonged to the late Judge Boardman.

The most important event of this term was the formal inauguration of our new president on the eleventh of November. An impressive program was successfully carried out and the cordial welcome extended to President Schurman by the representatives of the Faculty, the Trustees and the Alumni, and the strongly manifested enthusiasm of the student body itself, augured well for the utmost measure of success to his administration.

Iota is very proud of the great University which is her home. She could write volumes about this beautiful campus, on the top of the hill, "far above Cayuga's waters," with its numerous buildings,



its laboratory equipment, its museums, and above all its beautiful library building, one of the finest in this country; but she thinks she has fully satisfied the demands of the critics as far as length is concerned, and so she will close with best wishes for the success and happiness of all the Theta sisters during the New Year.

IOTA.

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### Kappa.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, LAWRENCE, Dec. 1892.

Since Kappa sent her last letter to the journal she has been crowned with such great success that words on paper can only half express how joyful we all are.

The opening of the college year did not promise much for we felt so young compared to the other lady fraternities in K. S. U. and consequently were somewhat dubious when the "rushing" season really opened.

The result, though, so fully made up for the beginning that now we can boast of five little Freshmen "Kittens," Winnifred Towne, Lucy Watson, Maggie Smith, Daisy Clarke and Mary Barklay, a Junior. Five loyal Thetas and good students. We kept our new girls pledged for some time until the longing for an old-fashioned initiation took possession of us and we introduced "Nannie" to our victims at the house of two of our girls a little distance from town, where their groans, if things grew serious, could not easily be heard by the neighbors and excite suspicion. The girls stood the ordeal bravely and appeared at school the following Monday morning with the "Kite" in full view.

Early in the autumn we tendered a reception to Mrs. Prof. Hodder of Iota chapter, who has come to Kansas to live and make her fraternity home with Kappa. We, of course, included in our invitations all resident Thetas, the wives of the members of the Faculty, the young married ladies of Lawrence and representatives from each of the other girl fraternities. The afternoon was one to be remembered with pleasure by all present.

K. S. U. has been deeply interested in foot ball this year and our "never defeated" team has won honors for Kansas as well as itself. We count among our victories, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado and Iowa.

Our girls have made all their plans for having a chapter picture taken. From the fact that we have more than twenty-seven Thetas

together this fall we think that we have a right to have a picture of ourselves.

From the different chapter letters that have been received, we notice that Kappa has not alone been successful so far this year, and we hope the coming term will bring with it many more successes.

It is too late to wish you a "Merry Christmas," but we send you very best wishes for a very "Happy New Year" to you all.

KAPPA.

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Lambda.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, BURLINGTON, Nov. 30, 1892.

*Dear Thetas:*

We are just recovering from the pleasures of Thanksgiving and getting back to work again.

We gave our reception to the college girls at Miss Boynton's, where we always enjoy ourselves immensely. The freshmen girls distinguished themselves by carrying off the prizes of the evening. We improved our opportunity of becoming acquainted with the new girls, as a rival chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma has been established here. On the fourth of November we initiated eight girls into our secrets. All we girls wore yellow gowns with black sashes which we intend to wear on such occasions. Just before Thanksgiving we initiated Anna Clark, a late comer, and invited Miss Stelle, an Epsilon girl, who is attending Middlebury College, to be present. We all thought her a lovely girl.

We are having teas every other week, but one seat is vacant at the head of the table, which Mrs. Spear always occupied. She has gone to Los Angeles to spend the winter, and while on her way there she sent us a fine safe for our treasures.

For our literary work this year, besides the news of the week, which is assigned to the freshmen and sophomores, we are reading the Harper's Monthly, another gift of Mrs. Spear, and the juniors and seniors read us an article from some of the other leading periodicals. We hope in this way to get a share of what is the best. Miss Corse, a senior, who has been teaching, is back with us again and Miss Lovell, '94 is making a short visit.

We are getting rather anxious to see another journal.

Love to all Thetas,

LAMBDA.



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**Mu.**

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Nov. 30, 1892.

Mu chapter would have been represented in the first number of the year had it not been that her scribe, being out of town, did not have the pleasure of reading the July number until too late to send a letter.

The college year opened September 13th with an unusually large number of students. This is President D. H. Wheeler's last year of connection with the college, his resignation taking effect next July. The students deeply regret his ill health and the consequent loss of so able and loved a president. His successor has not been chosen.

The new science building, for which the ground was broken last August, will be completed early in the spring. Constructed of brick and stone, commodious and artistic in design, it will be a great addition to the campus and a pleasure to the devotees of science.

We are much pleased with the result of our fall campaign, (no allusion to matters political). Although there exists no rushing contract, we were very deliberate in choosing Theta material. It was fully a month after the opening of the term before we had the pleasure of welcoming to our circle three girls of the freshman class; Phrania Chesbro, of Sheridan, N. Y., Lena Lattin, of Cattaraugus, N. Y., Gertrude Harper of Meadville, and, as a pledged member, Harriet Moench, of Cattaraugus, N. Y. We do not expect these new sisters at once to fill the places of the six strong girls we lost last year, but we have great faith that they will soon be as thorough and enthusiastic Thetas as they are students.

The following clipping is taken from the *Meadville Tribune-Republican* of Monday morning, November 21st:

"The reception tendered by the Allegheny chapter of the ladies fraternity of Kappa Alpha Theta, Friday night in Phoenix Hall witnessed the most brilliant gathering seen in our city for years. About three hundred invitations had been issued, and a large number of the faculty, students and other friends, both from town and abroad were present to pay their respects and receive the hospitality of the ladies of Mu chapter. The guests were cordially received by the Misses Howard and Cruttenden of the fraternity, and Mrs. S. H. Wheeler, Mrs. Juvia C. Hull, Mrs. E. W. Laffer and Mrs. F. W. Smith. On one side of the room was a large bank of flowers and potted plants, behind which the Northwestern orchestra was stationed and from whence a delightful program of music came to enliven the time and to furnish inspiration for those who wished to practice the terpsichorean art. Light refreshments were served by Trowbridge in an adjoining room. It was an early hour in the

morning that witnessed the departure of the last guest, and all concurred in the decision that Mu chapter had added another to her long list of pleasant entertainments."

Our journal has been the subject of much discussion in our chapter. We are pleased with the improvement already attained, but it is yet far from our ideal of a fraternity publication. We would prefer that the KAPPA ALPHA THETA be devoted to purely fraternity matter, believing that then it would be of greater interest to all Thetas. The average college girl has little time for outside reading and should devote that to the best papers and magazines our libraries afford. A few articles in last year's journals which pertained to us as students and women were acceptable, but the greater part was read simply because it was in our journal. There is an abundance of general literature in all college and city libraries, but articles on fraternity subjects, or news concerning her own and other fraternities have a peculiar interest to every enthusiastic fraternity girl. If properly supported by the chapters, such a change would certainly create a broader knowledge of the Greek world and a livelier interest in our own particular portion of it. While we could not expect such a publication as many of the gentlemen's fraternities maintain, on account of our fewer years and smaller membership, yet we ought to be able to equal the publications of sister fraternities, which are conducted on this basis. We realize that the criterion of any fraternity organ is the chapter letters, and acknowledge that there is much to be deplored and desired in that line. We should be reluctant to express our opinions upon this important subject on account of our lack of contributions the past year, had it not been that a general discussion was requested. We hope our sentiments will be received by all Thetas as sincerely and kindly as they are given.

Mu.

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Nu.

HANOVER, IND.

*Dear Thetas:*

Since college opened so late (and we feared it would not open at all because our president was so provokingly detained at Fire Island,) we did not get our letter in the fall number of the journal. But when Dr. Fisher was permitted to come back to his lovely home overlooking the beautiful river, all Hanover marched out to



greet and welcome him home. With drums, torches and college yells we demonstrated our joy at his safe return.

We found ourselves at the beginning of the year fewer in number but with an enthusiastic fraternity spirit. At commencement time last year we lost four lovely girls. Two graduated with honors and we have learned this year even more fully than before how dearly we loved Virginia Southgate and Ellonise Daugherty. Julia McKee left us for Lake Forest University. We miss her sadly as well as Janette Culbertson, who is spending this winter at home. However we hope to have her with us again next year. Since college opened we have added another link to Theta's chain in the person of Clara Palmer, whom we are glad to introduce to the Theta world. Last commencement we were quite proud because the baby of our fraternity, Margaret McCoy, won the prize for oratory in the freshman class. She is the first girl in the records of the college who has taken this prize.

Many of the old girls were back for commencement, and we decided to have a picture taken, so we posed with graduates laden with flowers and our little orator well in the foreground, but we were disappointed in the result. It seems that the camera was not able to stand so brilliant a blaze of beauty staring it in the face. It failed to produce a picture that by any means could hint at the originals, else we might be sitting in paper ere long at the World's Fair eclipsing all other exhibits. We are all living in happy expectation of the coming convention and expect our chapter to be well represented. Hoping to meet and become personally acquainted with many of you there, we are,

Yours in Theta,

NU.

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### Omicron.

Our Theta Journals are at hand a source of pride and pleasure to us all. As they did not reach us until the 30th of November, we could not get our letter in by the 1st of December as requested.

The year opened with a very good outlook for Omicron. We have one senior and will have another after Christmas—Ellen Emery, who has spent the last six months at her home in Boston, Mass., will enter then as senior. We have had two initiations, one a junior girl, Kate Winans, who, with our senior, Minerva Cook, took part in the Columbus Day exercises. The other initiate is Ada Hutton, daughter of Prof. Hutton, of the Normal School. At the latter ini-

tiation a good Theta mamma delivered up the keys of her house, and, wisely perhaps, left her home far behind her, while the new devotee was being — — —

Hallowe'en Theta entertained the college students at a Masquerade Party, where she endeavored that enjoyment should reign supreme, not without success it seemed.

We are to have near us this winter Mrs. Julia H. Spear, of Lambda, in whom we know we shall find a warm friend, and who we trust will find Omicron as earnest and true as any on the chapter list.

What is the opinion of the chapters on Alpha's plan of pledging only senior preparatories? It is a question worth discussing. Our most loyal, helpful members are those who were pledged early in the preparatory course, and grew up, as it were, to Theta ways. Omicron has taken much comfort in her first and second year preparatory pledges, and tried to help them all she could. To raise the standard should be the aim of everyone of us. We see how Alpha's plan would serve to make the standard seem higher to others, but would it be really higher is the question we ask in all honesty.

We have not the compact system here, having only one other sorority, Delta Gamma, in the college.

As to the contents of the journal, first, we must not complain until we have each done our utmost to help the editing chapter in every way that chapter wishes. According to Lambda we have not done this and the discussion would seem to rest there until that plan is given a thorough trial. Lambda's cry, "letters from every chapter," ought to be emphasized. We cannot feel so close to those who do not write, and feel as though the silent chapters are lagging in interest.

Falling in with Gamma's plan of each chapter giving some information of the college where it is located, a word about the University of Southern California may be of interest. First the institution is only twelve years old, and like most denominational institutions seems to require a period of hard times as a process of development. It seems to surmount the difficulties each year, and the standard of its work is certainly a good one and is gradually being lifted higher. There are several departments of the University Southern California not all located on the same campus. At University Place there are the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Music, in Los Angeles, three miles away, the College of Medicine, at Ontario, thirty miles away Chaffee School of Agriculture, an excel-



lent preparatory school. An Art School at San Diego and a Seminary at Escondido are also projected. The respected Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, where Kappa Alpha Theta is located, is Dr. W. S. Matthew, who is also Vice President of the whole University.

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**Pi.**

ALBION COLLEGE, ALBION, MICHIGAN.

All that has been said in our past numbers of KAPPA ALPHA THETA in regard to the benefits to each chapter in the chapter letters, and also to how great a degree the success of our magazine, (for may we not so call a lively literary paper as is ours) depends upon them is fully appreciated by Pi, and it is with a feeling of shame that we find in the October number no communication from us. In view of this fact we venture an apology.

The health of our sister, on whom we depended to write, was such that at the last she was compelled to remain away from her school work for the year, and that is why the matter was neglected.

It would be difficult to find twelve more congenial girls than we have in our band this term. While we have not so large a chapter as last year I think I can truly say we were never in a more prosperous condition. We have initiated but two this term, one pledged last year, and have two new pledged girls, with two of last year's girls back; we hope to initiate three of them during the year. We have not been disappointed in anyone.

Our Hall has been recently refitted, that is, new paper and various little things; and with a number of presents which we have received during the last few weeks we have a delightfully pleasant room.

The last of last year the girls conceived the idea of having a permanent record made of the names of our members and the date of each initiation, in the following manner: Each one should purchase a silver bangle the size of a dime, on one side have engraved the name, on the other the date; these bangles to be arranged in the order of the dates, to be linked together, making a chain. We have just finished it and consider it a handsome as well as valuable ornament to our Hall. There are more than forty already recorded.

For our literary work in chapter meetings next term we expect to learn a Greek play, and under the instruction of an eminent teacher in dramatic work, learn as much as possible in the art of delivery.

We have been earnestly discussing the World's Fair Exhibit and are anxious to help in every way to make Theta show her true worth. Let us all give the matter personal thought and act accordingly. And this leads us to speak of the journal. We want it for this purpose, as well as for all other purposes to show what its real merit is, both as a literary and Sorority journal. It is very gratifying to hear the frequent exclamations from friends as they look over our KAPPA ALPHA THETA. "How your paper does improve." Long may it live, gaining in strength and superiority at each issue.

With best wishes to all,

PI.

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**Tau.**

EVANSTON, ILL., Nov. 29, '92.

*Dear Thetas:*

Tau has been very quiet this term as far as entertaining is concerned. We have had a pleasant "rushing" spread and a beach party. This is all we have done for the new girls. Our policy is to do very little hard rushing, if possible, and we find we are very successful. It gives the new girls a chance to know us but not to tire of us. We have not lost a girl so far and have no bids open.

There has been a great enthusiasm for base ball among the students, both girls and boys, and we claim the honor of being the first Sorority to attend in a body. The game was in Chicago, between Northwestern and University of Michigan, and as we won we girls are conceited enough to think that our presence inspired the boys. Anyway, when we played with Lake Forest all the Sororities were there with their chaperons.

We all are making our plans to attend the Convention in July, and we are sorry that College won't be in session so we could entertain our "visitors" better in Evanston.

Tau is also very much interested in the Fraternities' Exhibit at the World's Fair, which will of course be suitable for the high rank of Theta.

We have initiated some freshmen, four of whom were pledged to us last year, also one Junior, whom we have been rushing all the fall. She is a very strong girl and a great addition to the chapter.

May Gloss, '92, who has been teaching in Waupoca, Wis., has had to give up her work, for a time, on account of sickness.

Eva Lee, of '94, was married to Mr. T. Miller, of Fremont, Neb.



We received the cards announcing the marriage of May Earle, '88, to Mr. J. N. Sterling, of Dixon, Ill.

Mabel Welton and Ethelyn Emery, ex.'95, are at Vassar this year.

Rose and Lula Berkey, ex '92, of Grand Rapids, Mich., made us a pleasant visit in October.

We entertained our gentlemen friends Hallowe'en by the regulation party.

Yours in Theta,

TAU.

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### Upsilon.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 4, 1892.

*Dear Theta Sisters:*

The opening of the School year has thus far proved very auspicious to Upsilon. The excitement of the "rush" has died away to some extent, and as the result of our work five freshmen are wearing the black and gold. It gives us pleasure to introduce as sisters, Mary Van Cleve, Ethel and Nellie McClure, Elsie Gibbs, Bertha Chase, and our dear pledgling, Grace Burt. They are in every respect ideal Thetas and already have manifested much enthusiasm and interest for the welfare of the fraternity.

Shortly after our initiation we tendered the initiates a reception at the home of Helene Dresser, about fifty young gentlemen friends being present. The house was prettily decorated with smilax and chrysanthemums. An orchestra partially concealed behind a bank of palms in the reception hall added not a little to the enjoyment of the evening, and the large double doors connecting four of the rooms being thrown open gave ample space for dancing. All pronounced it a most enjoyable affair.

With the addition of our six freshmen we enter the race for the coming year with nineteen members. We feel that with so strong and united a chapter much can be accomplished.

We miss the familiar faces of the senior girls of last year, but from the letters which we receive from them we know they are loyal Thetas still. Madeline Wallin who is taking post graduate work in political science at the Chicago University writes occasionally in her most characteristic and pleasing manner, and her letters are always hailed with delight. She writes that the question of admitting secret societies into the University is being agitated and that

the Faculty is on the whole not in favor of admitting them, though nothing definite has been decided upon.

The University of Minnesota was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. The freshmen class already numbers over two hundred and fifty and doubtless before the year is over there will be new additions. A new medical building was erected and ready for occupancy in October and a new library and chapel are soon to be built. There have been some changes in the faculty, Prof. Judson, one of the Universities' most popular professors was called to fill the chair of history in the Chicago University.

At present the chapter has a very cosy suite of rooms a short distance from the University, and to all chapters we extend a most hearty and cordial invitation to call upon us as our latch string is ever out.

With best wishes to all the chapters and especially to our new chapter at Columbus, we remain,

Lovingly,

UPSILON.

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**Phi.**

PALO ALTO, CAL., Dec. 26, '92.

*Dear Sisters:*

This New Year finds the Phi Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta comfortably established in a pleasant chapter house, about a mile from our University. Some think this distance is too great, but our morning walk through the fresh, invigorating air of this California climate only prepares us the more for our morning recitations, wakens us up and makes our brains clearer for work.

Our home is pleasantly situated in a large grove of trees, a short distance from the small town of Mayfield. Only eight of our chapter are in the house; one of the remaining seven lives in her own home, and the others on account of their work find it necessary to live on the campus.

In October we had a pleasant initiation, taking in four sisters—three freshmen and a sophomore. In November we initiated another sophomore and at present have two pledged members, making our number, including the latter, fifteen.

We consider ourselves very fortunate in having the advice and co-operation of five of the professors' wives, who are all Thetas, and also of three sisters, members of other chapters.



Our weekly meetings are held every Friday evening. This year we have adopted the plan of reading some book after our business session, and find it interesting.

The last Saturday of each month is our "At Home" day to the Faculty and the students.

We have had several pleasant communications from our Berkeley sisters and some time ago attended a reception given by them at the home of one of their sisters in San Francisco.

A chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma was formed here the latter part of last year and with them we have very pleasant relations.

Our University is in a thriving condition and has now an enrollment of over seven hundred students. Uniquely situated among the foot hills and the mountains, with our picturesque quadrangle, and in such a glorious climate we could scarcely be otherwise than happy.

With love to our Theta sisters and the hope of a prosperous year we are,

Yours in Theta,

PHI.

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Chi.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Dec. 3, '92.

*To all Thetas, Greeting!*

Chi as a whole believes in the use of the mirror. She has the proverbial weakness of woman in that regard and rather likes to look at her own reflection. Sometimes, 'tis true, when her ideal also is clearly outlined there she does not feel so complacent for she sees that there is still much to attain. But you know that "it is the Law of Influence that we become like those whom we habitually admire," and Chi can honestly say that she admires her ideal with loyal intensity, therefore she believes that she is growing like it.

She believes that a chapter letter ought to be a mirror in which other chapters may see a true reflection. Would that this letter might be such a mirror in which Chi may stand face to face with her sisters. She feels that she need not blush to be thus seen for while her members are proud of Kappa Alpha Theta in general, they are also proud of Chi in particular. Though she has been but three short years among the fraternities in Syracuse University, the place which properly belongs to her is already being conceded.

First let our mirror present to you a view of Chi at the opening of this year. You see twelve girls; upon their faces you observe

mingled expressions of hope and fear as they look forward to the coming struggle; there is also a look of determination to win the best of '96 for our own. As time goes on these expressions change for those of confidence and serene content as they realize that their hopes have become realities.

If we dared we would like to present to you a view of our initiation, but such mysteries we must leave to your imagination. Next in order was the initiation banquet held at the Vanderbilt Hotel. That, too, was a typical scene. If you could hear as well as see, you would be, as we were, better and more loyal Thetas, for then was one of the times when our mirror revealed very clearly our ideal.

In the next view we would introduce to you our freshmen. They are seven, the perfect number. Their excellencies are many and varied. Certain it is that we have some of the best and most charming girls in the freshman class. They come from far and near—two from North Carolina, one from Brooklyn, two from Mexico, (N.Y.) one from Syracuse. This group is not complete without the face of one we expect to initiate next term.

In order to become better acquainted with their own class our '96 girls are giving a series of informal entertainments to the freshmen of the various fraternities. Enjoyable times are reported.

You must see us assembled at the home of Mrs. Wiltze, who entertained us early in the term in honor of her sister, Mrs. Piper, who was one of our charter members.

Behold us giving a musical and literary entertainment at the home of Miss Florence Larabee. These, as well as several "spreads" were enjoyed with true Theta spirit.

Take a peep into our room as we meet on Friday afternoons. It is very cozy and furnished in a manner both pretty and unique.

Let us bring before our mirror the inner fraternity life and we see reflected there a growing unity and natural helpfulness.

Our mirror might reveal many other scenes of interest, but they must be postponed until another time.

Chi is much pleased with the KAPPA ALPHA THETA and wishes to congratulate its editors.

With best wishes for Kappa Alpha Thetas everywhere.

CHI.

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October 20, '92.

The year has opened auspiciously for Chi, and she is in corres-



pondingly good spirits. The "rushing season" has left a benign smile on her face and a kindly feeling in her heart toward all, but best of all it has left her seven of the brightest of girls, worthy so we think, of the name of Theta.

Our initiation rites and the following banquet were more than usually a source of amusement and pleasure. The absence of familiar faces would have made the occasion almost sad, had we allowed ourselves to dwell on the loss. Six of the girls did not return this year; however one of this number, Miss Nina Paxson, we hope to have with us again next term.

Miss Jessica Marshall, '92, gladdened our hearts by a visit a few weeks ago.

We are anticipating a treat in listening to stories of the Old World told by our sister, Sila Davis, who spent the summer in Europe.

Chi is much pleased with our Quarterly in its present dress and especially with its present aim. It will not surely lose "touch" with the fraternity world by its increased literary pretensions so long as a vigorous chapter correspondence is maintained, and the exchange department so ably edited.

Has the attention of all been attracted to the new magazine, "The College Fraternity?" We think that it supplies a real need and is admirably adapted to its purpose. Should we not, as suggested by this magazine, take some immediate steps toward our representation among the other fraternities at the World's Fair?

CHI.

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**Psi.**

The last journal found us glad to know that our sister chapters are all so prosperous this year. Doubtless you were surprised to get no word from Psi, and she promises that she will be silent no longer.

Our college year has opened most delightfully, with good prospects for next term also. There are five girls in the Lodge, with the dearest chaperon in the world. Dr. Tolman, the professor of latin, and Sanskrit in the U. W. together with his wife, make a perfect home for us, and we feel that we are getting the home culture to be found nowhere outside of a fraternity.

Our chapter is just small enough so that each member can be intimately acquainted with all her sisters, and our trials are just great enough to bind us closer and closer together.

The alumni of the chapter always manifest the keenest interest in

everything that we do, so that we know our loyal friends are anxious for our welfare, and that in itself is an incentive for developing the best that lies within us.

Mrs. Smith's departure was a blow that fell heavily indeed upon us, but we know that our sisters at L. S. Jr. U. are reaping the benefits of our loss, and we wish to congratulate them on having so grand a friend.

Let us hasten the day when we shall have a chapter at Wesleyan College, for only good reports come from the girls who are there wishing to join our fraternity.

May success crown the worthy efforts of each chapter, and every member of the fraternity be true and loyal to Kappa Alpha Theta,

Is the wish of

PSI.

THETA LODGE, MADISON, WIS., Nov. 29, '92.

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### Omega.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.

We have four new members to introduce this month, Cecelia Raymond, '95, Mabel Symmes, Edith Rice and Grace Cope, '96, who were initiated in November. Several of our alumnae were with us and representatives from Phi and Omicron.

We hope the other chapters are as fortunate as we in their intercourse with fellow-students. We are the only sorority in college and of course occupy a more or less conspicuous position, which might prove trying were everyone not so kind to us. The fraternity men take a friendly interest in us and even the non-fraternity girls seem glad to congratulate our new members. We try to be as friendly with them as possible, and to obliterate all distinctions while at college, and the result is that they appear to like us, and we have reason to believe, respect us. This is what we desire, for a fraternity's influence ought not to be upon her members alone but on outsiders as well, and should aid and give power to the college in its work.

The projected Theta exhibit at Chicago interests us and we hope to send something, at least our picture, and views of our house.

The speaker on Junior Day this year is one of our girls, Maida Castlehun.

We thank Alpha for her letter, and Lambda, too, though we had



hoped to hear from the other chapters as well on the same subject. We appreciate the difficulties connected with editorial honors and do not criticise the editors any more than we do the chapters, ourselves included. Examinations which are close upon us have prevented all of us from sending anything more than the letter this time, but you shall have something from us for the April number.

Tau's suggestion ought to be commended and her example followed, for we certainly would be better acquainted if we knew more of one another's circumstances and environment.

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### Alpha Beta.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.

Only seven of our last year's chapter returned to college this fall, four having graduated in June, and one having decided to remain at home during the winter. But the number was increased by one of our charter members, Anna S. Atkinson, who has returned after a year's absence, to complete her course.

As ours was the only fraternity among the women we did not need to choose hurriedly, and so it was rather late when we initiated our new members, M. Louise Curtiss, Agnes Walker and Lucy Price, all three from the Freshman class.

In October a chapter of Pi Beta Phi, a ladies' fraternity having its chapters mainly in the western states, was established here. Our congratulations to these initiates into fraternity life were sincere, and the feeling existing between the two fraternities is entirely one of friendship. A few weeks later we were pleasantly entertained by them at the home of one of their number.

The Thanksgiving recess this year was longer than usual because of the meeting here of the college associations of the middle states and Maryland. At this convention topics of educational importance were discussed by prominent professors from the various colleges, and all who attended them found the sessions very interesting.

Several Iota girls are living not far from us and we occasionally have the pleasure of a visit from some of them. Winifred Ball, Cornell, '91, has attended some of our meetings and it is good to have among us one who belongs to an older chapter.

At present the Seniors are preparing for a "Shakespeare evening," which they expect to hold before the holidays.

Not long before the Christmas vacation we hope to have our old members with us at the first reunion of our chapter.

Sincerely,

ALPHA BETA.

S. Ellen Williams, Cor. Sec., 12—6—'92.

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**Alpha Gamma.**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 29, 1892.

We are sorry that Upsilon did not find the letter from us that she looked for; we certainly made the attempt to have one in time for the July issue but there was probably some mistake.

We can say that we are now well started in our fraternity life, and how much we enjoy it! To be sure we have had some disappointments this term, owing to our formidable rivals, but we have much to make us very happy.

We are delighted with our new sister, Dessa High, '96, and with our Professor's wife we feel quite strong for such an infant.

Our entertainments this fall have been very pleasant. The first was a pansy tea given for the new girls, and on Hallowe'en we invited our gentlemen friends to eat a New England dinner with us. The dinner was at seven; the rest of the evening was spent in dancing, and the regulation Hallowe'en sports.

We want to tell you how much we enjoy the journal and what a help it is in becoming acquainted. It has been greatly admired here, both for the quality and character of its articles, and its exterior and general appearance.

We are anticipating much pleasure from an addition that we are to have to our chapter; Grace Eggleson, '96, comes from Epsilon to make her home in this city, and will attend our University. Of course we are sorry for the Wooster girls, but their loss is our gain.

Wishing one and all a happy and useful year,

ALPHA GAMMA.

M. E. B.



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**PERSONALS.**

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**Epsilon.**

May Andrews, formerly with '95, from Irwin, Ohio, is making us a short visit.

Grace Eagleson, '96, leaves us at Christmas for Ohio State University as her family now reside at Columbus. Alpha Gamma, our new chapter, will have a valuable addition to its number.

Grace Overholt, '94, spent Sunday lately with Luella Wallace, '92, at Mount Vernon, where the latter is teaching.

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**Iota.**

Miss Clara Kevi, '91, has returned to the University to study for M. Ph.

Miss Estella Vedder, '92, is teaching in Hardy Hall, Duluth, Minn.

Miss Bertha Smith, '92, is teaching in Lake Geneva, Wis.

Miss May Harmon, '92, has accepted a position in Ogantz.

Miss Amelia Shapleigh, '91, is in the College Settlement in Philadelphia.

Miss Florence Moon, '91, was married July last to Prof. F. H. Hodder, of Kansas State University.

Miss Grace Caldwell, '91, is in Europe.

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**Kappa.**

Miss Mary Barklay spent the Thanksgiving vacation at her home in Topeka.

Miss Winnie Town visited in Topeka recently.

Miss Hattie Cooke of Kansas City was in Lawrence visiting Miss Marcella Howland not long ago.

Miss Marjory Barrett, of Ottawa, made her Kappa sisters a visit this fall.

Miss Ella Funston went home for her vacation.

Miss Kate Riggs witnessed the football game, Kansas vs. Iowa, in Kansas City.

Miss Anna Wilder was in Topeka lately, visiting her sister.

Miss Francis Stross, of Iota, whose home is in Topeka, was in Lawrence this fall.

Miss Florence Reasoner, '90, of Leavenworth, and Miss Scott of Mu, were here visiting with friends in October.

Miss Emma Bartell, '90, of Junction City, has been visiting one of Kappa's former members, Mrs. Pearl Phillips Hatch, of Kansas City, and is expected in Lawrence soon.

Mrs. John Spenser, of Kansas City, visited here last week. Mrs. Spenser will be remembered better, perhaps, as May Webster.

Mrs. E. E. Pierson is the mother of a little daughter—a future Theta sister, we trust.

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### Lambda.

Mrs. Julia Spear, with her mother, started for Cal. Nov. 8, to spend the winter.

Bess Wright, '94, attended the Y. P. S. C. E. Convention at Bennington recently.

Cora Lovell, an ex-member of the class of '94, is visiting her many friends in college.

Emma Chandler, '89, was married to Luther White, Nov. 15, and is to make her home at Windsor.

Myra Keeler, '95, is not to return to college this year.

Harriet Steele, '95, from Upsilon, visited her Kappa Alpha Theta friends here a short time ago.

Lillian Corse, '93, who has been teaching this fall, has returned to college.

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### Mu.

At the Golden Rod, Chautauqua, N. Y., at high noon, June 28, 1892, Mr. Will L. Ailing and Miss Lillian Fradenburg were united in marriage by the bride's father, Dr. J. N. Fradenburg. Mr. and Mrs. Ailing reside at Mt. Hermon, Mass., where Mr. Ailing is instructor in Latin.

Married at the bride's home, Meadville, Pa., Sept. 20, 1892, Mr. James G. Graff and Miss Frances E. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Graff are at home at 1149 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary E. S. Scott, '86, is instructor in languages in the Leavenworth, Kansas, High School.

Miss Harriet Reitze, '87, has abandoned her plan to spend the year in Germany, and has returned for a third year at Bryn Mawr.



Miss Eva Brundage, '89, is teaching in the high school at Pasadena, Cal.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, '89, returned from a year's study in Germany early in the summer, and is now at her home in Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Adelaide Robinson, '89, has resumed her position in the high school at Butler, Pa.

Mrs. Ellen Chesbro Bell, '90, and Baby Helen, of Omaha, Neb., visited the chapter in September, and have been spending several weeks at Mrs. B's. old home in Sheridan, N. Y.

Miss Mynia C. Langley, ex. '94, assumes the duties of principal of the high school at Tidionte, Pa.

Misses Clara Campbell, ex '94, and Ella Howells, ex '95, hold positions in the schools at Kane, Pa.

Of our last year's seniors, Miss Julia Edson is pursuing a course of music in the Meadville Conservatory.

Miss Anna Coder is preceptress and instructor of Latin and French in the Wesleyan College at Cameron, Mo.

Misses Alice Cruttenden and Stella Foote are teaching in the high school at Union City, Pa. Their presence at our reception added much to the evening's pleasure.

Miss Emma Lockart, ex '95, holds a position in the Chautauquan office.

Mu regrets the absence of two of her present members. Maude Johnson, '94, has been called home by the serious illness of her father.

Millicent M. Davis, '95, is taking an enforced rest on account of her health.

We are glad to have with us, after a year's absence, Miss Clara Howard, '93.

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### Nu.

An addition has been made to the Hanover faculty in the person of Prof. McComb, who now occupies the chair of History and Political Science.

The Thetas are represented on both the sophomore and society exhibitions this year.

An Art Department will be opened in Hanover College at the beginning of next term.

Miss Bertye Swope, one of our resident members is spending the winter at Leadville, Col.

Miss Belle Melcher, of Vevay, spent a few weeks with us recently.

Miss Southgate of last year's class is teaching at Walton, Ky.

Janette Culbertson paid the Thetas a short visit in November.

We bought a new broom last Friday night!!!

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**Pi.**

On Dec. 7, Jennie M. Armstrong became Mrs. Rev. De Witt Proseus. At home after Jan. 15 at Italy, N. Y. Miss Jennie did much for Pi and is an enthusiastic Kappa Alpha Theta. A number of our girls attended the wedding at her home in Detroit.

And yet again we hear the wedding bells. Alta Dockery, whose home is at Big Rapids, Mich., and who was an active member of Pi last year, was married to Rev. C. H. Parmentier on Dec. 7. Soon after the wedding they will go to Paris.

Edith B. Valentine, '94, who was obliged to leave school last spring on account of poor health is with us again this term.

Francis J. Staley, '92, will visit Albion soon. She recently made us a present of a handsome tablecover, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of her initiation.

Lois Memro, '92, made a visit of two weeks among Albion friends early in the term.

Theo Gardener, who is doing literary work and studying music in Germany this year, writes that she is enjoying her work exceedingly and begins to feel quite at home among the friends she has met. The friend who was to study with her there has been obliged to return to her home in Michigan, so Theo is quite alone.

Agnes Graves tells us of several pleasant Iota girls that she met during a visit at Ithaca in the summer. She is now employed in the high school in this place.

Anna Mitchel, of Negannee, Mich., whom we pledged this year, has been obliged to leave school on account of illness.

Delia Sheaver, '94, who is at home during this year, will be with us again next.

Winnifred Gale, who is our "Baby Pledgling," and whom we hope to initiate next term, gave an Elocutionary Recital before



the News Boys of Detroit in Nov. We hear very flattering reports of her success.

Ella Custer and Lois Mimro, of '92, together with three of the present members of Pi, gave a fur rug to Theta Hall not long ago.

Gertrude Allen, '89, was married in the M. E. Church, Albion, the last of Nov.

Mrs. Rose Keenan, '88, spent her summer in Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 4, 1892.

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### **Tau.**

May Earle, '88, was married Nov. 15, to Mr. James Norman Sterling, of Dixon, Ill.

Mabelle Thatcher Little, '88, is the representative of Kappa Alpha Theta for the fraternity exhibit at the World's Fair.

Anna Adams, ex. '89, is teacher of French and Latin at the Ann Arbor High School.

May Gloss, '92, is teaching in the high school in Waupoca, Wis.

Minnie Church, ex. '92, is taking Kindergarten work in Chicago.

Bessie Mars, ex. '92, is teaching in the public schools at West Duluth, Minn.

Eva Lee, ex. '94, was married Nov. 9, to Mr. Thomas Miller, of Fremont, Nebraska.

Mabel Welton and Ethelyn Emory, both ex. 95, are at Vassar this year.

Charline Taylor ex. '95, is at her home in Cambridge, Ohio.

This year's initiates are Belle Curry, '96, Evanston; Grace Dietrich, '96, Chicago; Lora Hunt, '96, Harvard, Ill.; Jessie Everz, '96, Evanston; Sue Welton, '96, Cambridge, Ill.; Clara Stephenson, '96, Menominee, Mich.; Nellie Fleshem, '96, Menominee, Mich.

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### **Upsilon.**

Miss Harriet Steele, '95, is attending school at Middlebury, Vt.

Miss Sophia Pendergast, '95, is teaching at her home in Hutchinson.

Miss Anna Guthrie, '92, who is with relatives in New York, writes that she is much improved in health.

Cards were recently received announcing the marriage of Miss

Beulah McHenry to Charles F. Amidon, which event occurred at her home in Harwood, N. D., November fifteenth.

Miss Dora Guthrie, '90, was married in August to Mr. C. E. Huntington of Lucerne. Recently Mrs. Huntington paid her Minneapolis friends a visit.

Miss Justina Leavitt, '95, is teaching this year at La Seur.

Miss Mattie Robinson has been traveling in the South.

The marriage of Miss Katrina Manson to Dr. Robert Curran has been announced to take place on Tuesday, Dec. 20th. Dr. Curran is a graduate of the medical school at Ann Arbor, and a member of the Phi Psi fraternity.

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### Chi.

Mary Loomis, '91, is instructor of French and Literature in Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.

Jessica Marshall, '92, is preceptress of Waterloo High School, N. Y. She gladdens the hearts of her Syracuse sisters by an occasional visit.

Fannie Osborne, ex. '94, is teaching in Fort Madison, Iowa.

May Lowell, ex. '94, is preceptress of Deposit High School, N. Y.

Chi is very glad to have Stella Yoran with her again, after a year's separation.

Nina Paxson, '95, who has been absent during the fall term, expects to be with us again after the Christmas recess.

Chi was favored with a box of beautiful Southern roses for her fall banquet. The donors were Miss Daisy Day, '90, and Miss Edith Gates, ex. '94, who are both teaching in Kinsey Seminary, La Grange, N. C.

—HAMBLIN—CHAPMAN—Married at the residence of the bride's parents, Oneida, N. Y., Miss Blanche Chapman to Mr. Arthur Hamblin.

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### Omega.

Elsie B. Lee, '89, besides pursuing advanced studies in Europe, has been devoting some time to traveling on the continent and in England. She expects to return to Berkeley in the spring.

Carlotta Maybury, who was with us last year, is spending the winter in Chicago.

Mr. Geo. W. Watson, father of Jessie Watson, '92, an esteemed



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friend of Omega chapter, died on November 21st. Owing to his death we lose from our Berkeley circle one of our strongest charter members, as Jessie expects to travel in the South and East during the coming year.

Omega is looking forward with much interest to the coming convention in Chicago. She expects to be well represented.

## ALUMNAE LETTERS.

### Kappa.

*Dear Thetas All:*

As I have just been asked to renew my subscription and to contribute something to the Journal, I do the former gladly and will try to comply with the latter part of the request by relating part of my summer's experience.

On the fifth of last August I unexpectedly started for a month's stay in San Francisco. We left late Friday afternoon on the "City of Pueblo." I enjoyed the trip very much as I was not afflicted with *mal de mer*, as were many whose faces were not seen from the time we entered the Straits of San Juan de Fuca until we entered the Golden Gate. There was a pleasant party of young people on board, and among these were two Dekes, graduates of the University of California. They recognized my badge and told me I must be sure to go to Berkeley as I would find some charming Kats there. I was surprised and pleased to find that I could easily go to Berkeley from San Francisco. We arrived in San Francisco Monday afternoon, having passed Golden Gate in clear weather so that the city was seen plainly as we approached the dock.

I will not take time to tell you of my trips to Lutro Heights, Cliff House, Golden Gate Park, Presidio, and other points of interest but tell you of the Thetas.

The evening of my arrival I wrote to Miss Ellsworth whose address was given in the Journal as Berkeley. The University opened August 15th, and although I had not heard from Miss Ellsworth I thought she might not have received my letter in Berkeley—as proved the case—and determined to see if I could find any of the girls on the second day of school. I had no difficulty in reaching the University, which is pleasantly located in an extensive campus. I called on President Kellogg, with whom I have had some correspondence, and as I left I asked him if he could tell me where the Theta house was. He took me to a window and showed me how to reach it, saying as he did so that the Kats were some of the finest young ladies in the University. Was not that a gratifying remark coming from such a source?

When I reached the chapter house a Chinese answered my ring, and told me no one was at home. I could not understand his pig-



con English and therefore went to the next house and learned where Miss Watson lived. I found her at home and was cordially and fraternally welcomed. After a long chat we went to the chapter house and through it. My admiration for the chapter increased greatly as I learned how they had gained their home. After a long and un-availing search for a suitable house, Mr. Watson built this for the girls. Not only did they pay the rent and current expenses, but at the end of the first year they had a nice little nest egg to begin this year with.

The house is a large one. On the first floor is a large square hall, parlor, sitting room and dining room, all connected by arches or double doors so as to be thrown into one when desired, and a kitchen and pantry with nothing wanting to satisfy the heart or hands of the cook. Up stairs are six large airy bed-rooms and the bath room. Up another flight is the garret, such a glorious place for initiations! for it covers the whole house and has a closet, several pillars and a tank.

After leaving the house we went to Oakland to call upon another Theta, Miss Morgan. They asked me to come to the chapter house the next week Wednesday and said they would gather as many of the girls as possible to meet me.

The next day I received a cordial letter from Miss Ellsworth to whom my letter had been forwarded. She asked me to come to the house and said she would meet me at the depot if I would let her know when I could come. That same afternoon I drove with friends through Alameda and stopped at the high school to see Miss Hamilton who has charge of the English department. Several of our girls have positions in the high schools in and about San Francisco.

The following Saturday I went out to Mills Seminary to see three of the party who were on the "City of Pueblo," and also Miss Henderson of Epsilon chapter. I sent her my card which told her nothing of whom I was, but the grip did, and soon we were talking of our college days and of two mutual friends. The next Tuesday evening I received a call from Miss Heacock and found that we had several mutual acquaintances. She expected soon to start for Iowa and the extreme east. I sincerely hope she may be able to visit some of our Eastern chapters and give them an opportunity to entertain her.

I had no trouble the next day in finding the chapter house, and this time the Chinese smilingly admitted me. I wish I could de-

scribe the rooms to you, but I fear I cannot do them justice. Cannot some of you Omega girls give other less favored sisters a few pen pictures of your rooms? I think they might prove a great help and incentive to other chapters who are in doubt as to whether or not it is best to try a chapter house. Fifteen girls met to welcome their Eastern sister, and soon I was beset with questions in regard to management in Kappa chapter. I told all I could and also related some of Alphas interesting doings which I had learned from Florence Beck. Refreshments were passed, and as the afternoon sped all too fast I found myself wishing over and over, "Oh that I were again in school!" Yet if I were I should not have made so many pleasant acquaintances in other chapters; and so I am in much the same plight as the man who "would be a boy again, and be a father too."

The day before I left California I again went to the University to visit some of the classes. I took lunch with the girls, and then came the farewells spiced by the comments of one perverse Kat who would not wish me fair weather because "misery loves company," and she was always so sick. However I did have a pleasant trip. Much of the time the sea was like glass. I saw Helios descend slowly into the briny deep and through the captain's glass I saw Mars disappear behind the moon.

Before returning to my work I visited the Exposition at Tacoma and took lunch with Florence Beck now Mrs. Wesner in her cosy little home.

Do you not think I had a pleasant vacation? I do, and I hope many may be able to visit other chapters and to be as well entertained as your far off sister.

ELLA ELSON ROPES.

St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon, October 25th, 1892.

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Tau.

*Dear Sisters:*

After reading the October number of the KAPPA ALPHA THETA, I feel moved to make a few remarks. The first thing I would like to say is how well pleased I was with the literary matter of the Journal. To an alumnae it is a pleasure to find articles of a general literary character, interspersed with the fraternity news. But there is one feature of the Journal which is not kept up as it should be, and through no fault of the editor, either. It is a damper upon one's



enjoyment to turn with eagerness to the chapter letters, to turn the pages o'er and o'er and find nothing whatever from one's own chapter. Nine chapters out of twenty were represented in the last number. Is this as it should be? We are a fraternity, the chapters of which are widely separated. For this reason, especially, we need to hear from each chapter every time.

Could not and should not the time be taken to write an interesting letter for each issue of the Journal—a letter which shall be an index of the life of the chapter? We might safely form the idea that some of the chapters were in anything but a flourishing condition, if we were to judge merely from reading the Journal. My own chapter is one of the delinquents, and I know that that chapter was never more prosperous. But let us know it, sisters, and in every issue of the Journal, as we come to the chapters let us see first mother Alpha's letter, followed by Beta, and so on down the list to Alpha Gamma, our youngest. We want our journal wholly good, and surely this can be remedied.

I. N. E.

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### Omega.

Omega's alumnæ send greeting to Thetas everywhere, and wish them a happy and prosperous new year. As a band of alumnæ, we are rather insignificant, historically, and most of our slight amount of recent news has been already given to the fraternity at large. But in our quiet and uneventful lives we have more time to think about fraternity problems than if we contributed more varied items to fraternity chronicles.

And we have been thinking, among other things, that we are glad the discussion with regard to the desirability of a predominating literary tone in our quarterly has been opened. For whatever conclusion is reached, the mere starting of the discussion has done something towards the end which those who first mentioned the subject desired—that is, the waking up of the chapter correspondents. We are glad to see that other chapters are interested in both this question and others, sufficiently to take their part in the discussion through their letters. What we should like to see in the magazine is such an abundance of life and interest in the chapter letters that any other material would necessarily take a secondary place. If this can be brought about by means of an occasional suggestion which will meet with enough opposition to

make the matter interesting, we ought to hail such suggestions as blessings, even though they may be considered as in disguise.

We know that our theories of unfailingly interesting chapter letters are more easily propounded than realized. No practical person of much experience ever expects his theories completely realized in this life, anyway, unless they are very modest theories indeed. But let us remember, first, that *news* is not the chief nor the only thing of interest in a letter of any sort. The fraternity needs an interchange of ideas more than an interchange of news. Let the chapter letters be written with this in mind, and certainly, in most cases, the fraternity spirit which we all possess, will be enough to speed our letters on their way, with at least a reasonable amount of promptness and regularity. For everyone who has tried it, knows that when he has thought earnestly on any subject, it does not require much urging to induce him to communicate his ideas to those who would be interested in them, even though he must write a letter to do so. It seems to us that there ought to be ideas enough on strictly fraternity subjects, among our members, to overflow the limits of letters and even fill the literary department of our magazine, if necessary.

Let us remember one thing in connection with all discussions. A suggestion or criticism does not necessarily, or even probably, indicate any unsisterly spirit on the part of the chapter or individual who offers it. If we were entire strangers we should have no reason for taking offense at anything of the kind, however we might disagree; since we are sisters there is certainly a much stronger reason why we should *not* feel in any way affronted by any difference of opinion which may arise among us. I do not think that, as a fraternity, we need to cultivate sentiment—we all, chapters and individuals, as a matter of course, feel a loyal affection for all other members of the fraternity, as such. And this is most surely right. But do we not need to remember that true love is more than sentiment? It involves reason and will, as well as the emotions. Whether as chapters or individuals, we are not loyal sisters in the truest sense, unless our judgment and our principles can speak freely for the highest good of the fraternity, without fear of disturbing or offending our friendship.

OMEGA—'90.



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### EXCHANGES.

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A Phi is a new comer among the ladies at the University of Michigan.—*The Scroll*.

In addition to Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon have secured chapter houses at Stanford University.—*The Scroll*.

Football in every form has been prohibited by the University of Heidelberg, Germany.—*Ex*.

The Northwestern Chapter of Delta Upsilon is reported by the Sigma Chi correspondent to have dismissed from her number three Senior members, because the latter saw fit to take unto themselves wives.—*The Scroll*.

The inter-fraternity pledge at Kansas State University not to "rush" new students till two months after the commencement of the year has been abandoned.—*Delta Upsilon Quarterly*.

The Kappa Kappa Gamma and Kappa Alpha Theta Chapters at Indiana University have entered into a compact to offer no invitations for membership until four weeks after college opens.—*Ex*.

Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon at Yale have adopted resolutions which will prevent a recurrence of the Rustin accident. They are to the effect that taking the oath and assenting to the constitution shall fulfil the initiation obligations.—*The Record*.

The latest is a Phi Delta Theta Spoon, with the name of the chapter and the insignia of the fraternity in the bowl.—*Ex*.

The Phi Gamma Deltas of Pennsylvania State College evidently elect not to study Latin. They write of "fraters."—*Ex*.

Vermont A.—B. B. Bosworth, '91, was united in marriage August 30, to Miss Phoebe L. Marsh, University of Vermont, '91. Miss Marsh, when in the University was a most active member of Kappa Alpha Theta.—*The Scroll*.

The petition of Miss Marion Hamilton Carter that she be allowed to take the graduate course in psychology with Prof. James this year was considered, and the secretary was directed to say to Miss Carter that such a request cannot now be granted by the University.—*Harvard University Bulletin*.

The University of Nebraska has abolished the time-honored names, senior, junior, sophomore and freshman, and in future no distinction will be made in nomenclature, save in the case of freshman year, which will be known as "first year of residence." The number of hours per week taken by each student determines his advancement.—*The Trident*.

The next convention of Pi Beta Phi will be held in Chicago in the summer of '93, about the time of the Ladies' Pan-Hellenic Convention.—*The Shield*.

Miss Mattie McFarland, of the University of Michigan, was awarded first prize in the June Intercollegiate oratorical contest held at Ann Arbor.—*The Shield*.

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity has granted a charter for Princeton College. This will be the first chapter of any fraternity to establish there.—*Miami Student*. With the exception of Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, Delta Psi, Alpha Delta, Kappa Alpha, Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Phi, Delta Phi, Chi Phi, Theta Delta Chi and Sigma Chi, the *Miami Student* is correct. The second sentence in the paragraph was manifestly unnecessary.—*Delta Upsilon Quarterly*.

The dedication of the buildings of the Woman's College of Western Reserve University took place at Cleveland, October 24, 1892, President C. F. Thwing presiding.—*The Scroll*.

Bowdoin College is to have a fine Science Hall, the gift of Mr. Searle, of New York City. The Bowdoin Art Building, costing \$100,000, the gift of the Misses Walker, is nearly finished.—*The Scroll*.

Germany has 21 Universities with 28,515 students.—Ex.

The United States has 441 Institutes that confer degrees.—Ex.

Ann Arbor receives students without examination from 82 different accredited preparatory schools.—Ex.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., has opened all its degrees to women. Instruction, examinations and the conferring of degrees are in all respects similar, but common class-room instruction cannot yet be offered. Arrangements, however, have been made which will bring the young ladies in close proximity to the University.—Ex.

The ancient college of St. Andrews, Scotland, which has recently opened its doors to women, has received the fair invaders with more



chivalrous welcome, and accorded to them more honorable place than any of the other men's colleges which have grudgingly recognized the right of women to enter. The women students will be taught in the same class-rooms, by the same professors, and will present themselves with the men for the graduation examination. Next year the University will receive a sum of over \$150,600 to be spent in bursaries, open to students of both sexes, one-half of the sum to be expended on the women alone.—*The Dolgeville (N. Y.) Herald.*

The old "cross roads colleges" are graduating seven-eighths of the educated men of America; they are paying higher salaries to instructors than those institutions in which the Eastern fraternities were founded and in which chapters are still maintained; and it can hardly be doubted that within ten years the reproachful patronizing term, "western college," will be uttered only with an inflection of pride and respect.—*The College Fraternity.*

The weakest fraternity in the popular estimation of the college fraternity system measures the strength of the whole chain. There will always be opposition to the fraternities until more is known about them—that is, more of their creditable features. This is not an intended implication that there are discreditable features, but a confession that in many fraternities there is room for improvement, which can only be brought about by such a comparison and exhibition of their real worth as is contemplated at the World's Fair. The whole system will gain by such a display in the exact measure that the weaker fraternities are improved.—*The College Fraternity.*

Among the many important and interesting buildings recently started in Philadelphia, there is one of unusual interest from the particular purpose to which it is devoted. Some time since the trustees of the University of Penn. authorized the building of a hospital for dogs. Considerable time was taken for giving the plans and the entire project the fullest consideration in order to make the building the most complete and efficient of its kind in the world, which it will be, though the first in this country. There are several in Europe, a notable one being at Berlin, which, in some particulars, this will resemble, though it will be larger and more complete. Under the supervision of the architects it is now being erected in the grounds of the veterinary department of the University of Penn. and will be completed this month.—*The Shield.*

*The College Fraternity*, a monthly magazine published in

the interests of fraternities and fraternity life at large made its debut last month. Its appearance is neat, its typography good, its general air one of business and entertainment combined. The initial number contains much that is of general interest to the fraternity man. Its perusal will well repay the time and money spent upon it. Coming as it does at this particular time when all the Greek orders are rapidly filling up and running over with that broad Pan-Hellenic spirit which augurs well indeed, for the life and health of each, it is to be sincerely hoped that its advent will be not only heartily, but also *substantially* welcomed. The subscription price is \$2 per year; office address, 171 Broadway, N. Y.—*The Record*.

"What shall we say of this new and modern rival to the college man who has entered our domain—the college girl? It is not that she takes her full share of the honors of college, but—oh, men of Athens!—after graduation she contests with us on every field. Modern legislation has removed one by one the disabilities which the law has placed upon women until they can do business and hold property upon equal footing with men. Every field of active business and nearly every profession has been invaded by armies of women, and many a man has surrendered to their rivalry. The college man and the college girl will have many a tournament in the coming years, and we will find them rivals worthy our steel in all things which demand industry, energy, quickness of perception, patience, perseverance, courage, and even physical endurance. The chances are that some day you will try to marry a college girl, and you may succeed. You ought to try. To meet an educated woman every day in the week, three meals a day, for the rest of our life, and keep her from finding out how little we know is a discipline which every college man needs."—*The Scroll*.

With deep grief and humiliation we read the following article in the *Kappa Alpha Journal*; but humiliation is good for the soul, and we trust that the bitterness occasioned by the cutting rebuke implied in *Kappa Alpha's* article will have some wholesome effect.

Ten years ago the *Key* of Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded (it deserves the dignity of the verb), and Miss Minetta Taylor was the editress. The leading article in the current *Key* is a sketch of Miss Taylor's life. It is complimentary. It is forceful. It shows that Miss Taylor was sufficiently masculine to start a journal and make it a success—the first magazine ever published by a sorority. Miss Taylor is a linguist of peculiar ability. She reads twelve lan-



guages, has a critical knowledge of eleven and speaks seven fluently. She is an artist. She is a poet. She is a debater. She is an orator. She once delivered an impromptu speech on the "Limitations of Art and Nature in Poetry" that electrified her audience. She will soon be thirty. Miss Taylor is a remarkable woman. We salute her. She was a remarkable child. At three years she could read, and "her favorite books were Plutarch's Lives and Scott's Poems." She has been felt in her circle. She will be felt in a larger sphere. The *Journal* admires such an intellect, wherever found, just as it admires the skill which constructed the span connecting York and Brooklyn. The *Journal* loves the Natural Bridge. There are some women who could descant learnedly upon the comparative strength of different building materials, but somehow or other the *Journal* would hesitate before appealing to one of them to smooth its pillow or seek her for repose of heart or soul. The remainder of *The Key* is as bright and pretty as usual.

Alas for the woman who will not have the privilege of smoothing the *Journal's* pillow! We would humbly express thanks for the gracious comment which closes the foregoing paragraph.—*The Key*.

On the table lies the October *Key*. Kappa Kappa Gamma has had a convention. It was the eleventh bi-ennial convention and held at Indianapolis, August 24, 25, and 26. It was very much like other conventions, judged from the report published in the *Key*. A lot of girls got together and resolved. They were welcomed by a speech, and speeches and debates were numerous during the meeting, but they spoiled the whole thing by having a couple of men to appear on the rostrum. They sang songs and they played music and had a good time generally, the now necessary adjunct, a banquet, closing the session and the girls returned to their various chapters "full of love and enthusiasm for dear old Kappa" and resolved to do more than ever before for her welfare and prosperity.—*Kappa Alpha Journal*.

The Kappa Alpha *Journal* gives in its midsummer number the usual amount of interesting matter. The exchange column runs rampant with page after page of flattering notices for the sorosis magazines. The exchange editor must be a single man and trying to put up a job on the girls. He has a very facetious notice of the June *Shield* and declares that hereafter he "cuts the *Shield*," and will not attempt a review. Well, we don't blame him much. It is no sinecure to review any journal, and one as full as the *Shield* would be likely to make any one weary.—*The Shield of Theta Delta Chi*.

The *Phi Kappa Psi Shield* says: Occasionally in Greek letter

journals a new kind of "gush" breaks out. Here is a recent specimen: "It is often asked why it is that the Kappa Alpha, as a lover, so greatly excels all other lovers the world has ever known. The elevation of his sentiment, its constancy and unselfishness is conceded. The world is bound to admire the reverent devotion accorded to young womanhood exhibited in every Kappa Alpha whose long membership has thoroughly imbued with the esoteric teachings of our order. It must admire, however, without comprehending, since the secret lies hidden in the incommunicable mystery of the two initials that constitute our name. The superficial observer may deem it enough to say that the chivalrous regard for women that places the Kappa Alpha apart from all other lovers is due simply to the fact that he is usually a Southern lad, animated by the sentiments of his section, and is, moreover, at college when his studies bring him in contact with the best thoughts of the best minds of all the centuries. In the golden age of life, absolved from the cares of business, given wholly to meditation upon eternal verities, it is but natural, says the ready theorist, that the Kappa Alpha should live upon a high plane. Another explanation has been offered. It turns upon the ineffable sweetness of the Kappa Alpha sister. Her beauty, her gentleness, her purity, her trustful innocence, her innumerable graces—these, it is urged account adequately for the phenomenon under consideration. The Kappa Alpha sister is incomparable, and it is but natural that she should inspire ennobling sentiments."—*Kappa Alpha Journal*.

As Shakespeare says: "He is far gone, far gone: and truly in his youth he suffered much extremity for love." And the fair Kappa Alpha sister, who is undoubtedly "gone" with him, must be the one referred to in these lines: "Till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come into my graces." Congratulations and best wishes to the ardent Kappa Alpha and his "sister."

In reviewing the contents of *Alpha Phi Quarterly*, the *Kappa Alpha Journal* says: "Editorials containing, among other things, a notice that the song-book committee still report progress. Chapter letters, exchange department, and "of interest to women department," and here we are, out of place, but here we are anyway, an "of interest to men" department. Now that's a great idea in Alpha Phi, and from it the *Journal* might learn a lesson. For instance the *Journal* might reciprocate by publishing a column of items "of interest to women" in which the latest styles might be



set forth in a bright and readable manner. It would be quite a scheme—dresses this winter will be worn with passementerie cut bias. Tucks will be very deep, in striking contrast to the shallow tucks of last year's styles. It is said that the ladies saved this country from a visit of the cholera this summer, their trails acting as street sweeps. The leading colors for the season will be old gold and pink, amethyst settings. Wouldn't that be a good idea? If it could be conducted with equal dash every issue of the *Journal* would soon win its way into the good graces of its fair readers; instead of being assailed with their mathematical and professional rhetoric its course might be cheered with brightest smiles and happiness. Let us see how this sample "takes" before laying in a stock. That song-book committee is a good thing, and the *Journal* would urge, beseech and entreat Kappa Alphas to sing songs, write songs, and if they cannot write songs get somebody else to write them, for songs we ought to have and songs we must have, and songs we will have, if they have to be written by contract and delivered to order like a pair of trousers. Not a single song in words or notes has been submitted to the *Journal* in reply to last year's earnest exhortation. Once more they are asked." Allow us to suggest to Kappa Alphas for one song, a revised version of the famous Peanut Song, having as a chorus "You can't have any of my chestnuts when your chestnuts are gone."

At this late date I will only dwell on necessary points regarding the coming "Fraternity Exhibit" at the World's Columbian Exhibition, hoping to have it appear in the October *Scroll*.

On January 9, the first meeting was held at Chicago, twenty-three fraternities were represented. You have probably seen the report of the committee on that occasion. I will repeat it here, in order that all the chapters will see and know what the exhibit will consist of in general. "This meeting recommends to all American college fraternities and societies that their exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition consist among other things of their catalogues, song books, magazines, badges, flags, banners and souvenirs of particular chapters, escutcheons, coats of arms, pictures, of whatever is of interest in showing their history and present status, and that provision be made for the registry of all members of fraternities who visit the Exhibit." On July 7, a permanent organization was formed and constitution adopted, committees appointed, and application for space made. Through kindness of Mr. Fearn I send you a drawing of the space allotted to fraternities in the Manufact-

urers and Liberal Arts Building, 46 feet long by 19 feet deep on one of the main aisles. On three sides the walls will be from 8 to 12 feet high, in rear you will see four wings; these wings will be about 10 by 8 feet. Each fraternity will probably take about one-third of one of the sides of a wing. An enlarged reproduction of fraternity badge will be hung above each exhibit. Each fraternity can arrange its exhibits to suit itself.

Mr Fearn says one of the fraternities have decided on the following: A book-case eighteen inches deep, four by four, one-half foot glass doors, for its publication (see recommendation of committee), statues emblematical of the fraternity; and a map of the U. S. showing location of chapters. Draping of flags, fraternity colors, large reproduction of badge, portraits of founders, chapter houses, prominent members, roll of its chapters in large letters, trophies, emblems, statistical charts and the fraternity flower in vases. Meetings will be held on October 1, November 3, and December 1, 1892. At the last meeting space will be allotted. In addition to the Fraternity Exhibit, there will be held a Fraternity Congress, (Pan Hellenic) July next. Same will be held in Memorial Art Palace, foot of Adams St. That one may have an idea of its size, will say the two audience rooms seat 3,000 people each. There are thirty smaller rooms with seating capacity of from 300 to 700 persons each. It is urged that Fraternities hold their convention there at that time. Arrangements are being made to devote one or two days to a Union Congress. The following subjects have been suggested for consideration by the committee: "Origin of the Fraternities; The Development of the System; The Ideal Fraternity, Its Government and the Relations of Its Alumni; The Right of the Fraternities to Exist, The Limits of Fraternity Rivalry, The Secrecy of the Fraternities, Their Moral and Political Relations and their Relations with the College Faculties, What Inter-fraternity Laws are Advisable and Practicable for Common Advancement and Protection, Honorary Membership and Preparatory Students, The Legal Status of the Fraternities, Fraternity Journalism."

The October number of Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly is one of especial interest. Among the articles which especially interested us are "The Ethics of Competition," and "Fraternities at the Columbian Exposition," "The Table-Talker" is especially readable in this number and we regret that the KAPPA ALPHA THETA was too late to be at the Table. We trust we have since arrived.—*The Scroll*.



It is with considerable chagrin that we note the fact that the young alumni of Phi Gamma Delta are the least cordial in the support of the Quarterly. It seems to require about three years' distance from active membership to bring a man to a realizing sense of his needs. We trust that each one of the one hundred and fifty members who left college last year will permit us to enroll him as a subscriber, and will along with this enlist the interest of some fellow Delta.—*Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*.

If KAPPA ALPHA THETA be substituted in the above for the word Quarterly, some alumnæ Thetas may consider it a *personal* in regard to themselves.

A new feature of Fraternity Journal was introduced in the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly* of August, a five page "Delta Upsilon Galop" for the piano. Another interesting feature of that number was five different groups of Delta Upsilon chapters. As usual, we found the department "Among the Exchanges" the best of the kind of the exchanges received by us.

The most ridiculous argument put forth as an excuse why the larger and more conservative organizations should not take part in the collective display at the Exposition, is that this representation would only give tone to the demonstration made by weaker western societies who have all to gain by the show. — Ex.

If eastern fraternities, conservative or progressive, smaller or larger, are really superior to so called western fraternities, and it is harmless to concede for argument's sake that they are, what better opportunity for proving it has ever been devised than that offered by the Chicago World's Fair? Surely they are not deterred from participating by the fear that their vaunted claims are now to be put to a practical test. If the fraternity that happened to be founded east of the Alleghanies and has confined itself mainly to the older colleges of New England and the Middle States has any advantages over the fraternity that has not hesitated to offer its privileges to students in the healthy, progressive institutions of Ohio and beyond, there can certainly be no danger in letting the world know about it. When most of the fraternities existing to-day began initiating men, the educational centre of this country had not left New England. Now, in this year of grace 1892, the establishment of two great universities, one on the Pacific coast, and the other on Lake Michigan has "bulled" the professional market of the whole country. The birthplace of the western fraternity is hundreds of

miles east of the wealthiest American university, and the educational centre of the United States has rapidly overtaken the centre of population in its westward march.—*The College Fraternity*.

The Dental Departments of Ann Arbor and Pennsylvania College are the only ones that admit women to the study of dentistry. The first woman dentist, Mme. Hirschfeldt, who afterward became dentist to the family of the Emperor William, graduated from the Pennsylvania School.—*The Boston Journal*.

Mary Augusta Scott has been elected a fellow of Yale University, the first woman to receive this distinction. Miss Scott is a graduate and M. A. of Vassar College, has studied at Johns Hopkins, and was a student in honors at the University of Cambridge, England. She will proceed to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.—*The Dolgeville (N. Y.) Herald*.

We were quite impressed with the great number of spirited chapter letters in the December *Scroll* of Phi Delta Theta,—nay even envious; and we feel sure that if every Kappa Alpha Theta could see the various Journals sent to our table, and how important a place chapter letters have in them, more and better chapter letters would appear in our Journal.

The progress education is making in America may be seen from a glance at the following statistics: In 1850 there were about 8,800 students in American colleges; in 1890 there were nearly 32,000. In 1850 there were in these colleges thirty-eight students to each 100,000 of population; in 1890 there were fifty students to each 100,000 of population. This general statement does not include the last year, the most notable one, as regards attendance, in the history of American colleges. These statistics show a remarkable increase, but it is the more remarkable when we realize that it was largely made during the last ten years.—*Theta Delta Chi Shield*.

The average membership in the Eastern chapters is larger than among the Western or Southern. The average number of initiations per chapter is a little over seven, while the average number retiring is about six. The total membership of the fraternity is about 7,000, and according to the historian within a very few years Psi Upsilon and D. K. E. will be outstripped in numbers. Pi Kappa Alpha seems to be strongly Presbyterian in tone. Its thriftest chapters have always been the Iota, at Hampden-Sydney, and Theta, at Southwestern Presbyterian University, while the chapter established at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in South Caro-



lina seems to stand next. A large per cent of its membership is found in the ranks of the Presbyterian ministry.—*Kappa Alpha Journal*.

Tufts College has admitted women the present year, and the last number of the *Tuftonian* has the following sensible advice to the undergraduates: Fellows, in behalf of the ladies, we must remind ourselves that they are among us for business, strictly. They do not wish to become the objects of special attentions, nor to receive any of the petty gallantries so becoming in general society. They are students like ourselves, and wish to live a student life. Shall we not pay them the high compliment of respectful silence, and allow them to discharge their duties without special observation from us?—*The Trident*.

"The College Fraternity" for November contains an illustrated article on Leland Stanford Jr. University. The illustrations are of the buildings, grounds, faculty and so forth, and are fine. The Eclectic Department in this number contained "The Fraternity and the College," from the *Theta Delta Chi Shield*, "A Bygone Reverie," from *Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, "The Destiny of the College Graduate," from *Sigma Chi Quarterly*. "Girls I Have Met," from *Kappa Alpha Theta*, "Western Extension" from *Delta Tau Delta* "Columbia's Flower," *Theta Delta Chi Shield*.

Co-education is gaining ground. "The faculty of Yale have announced that next autumn women will be admitted to the post-graduate courses, and will be allowed to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy." Also, "President Harper, of Chicago University, announced lately that that institution would be entirely co-educational, and that women will be given places on the faculty and will share in the works of the university just as the men."—Ex.

It is to be hoped that co-education will not finally evolve a condition which will prohibit men from attending higher institutions of learning. *Kappa Alpha Journal*.

The realization of this hope, brothers, will depend wholly on the ability of the male brain of the future to keep up with progress of the constantly rising standard of higher institutions of learning. That the female mind will keep up goes without saying. Brown University; Providence, R. I., has opened all its degrees to women. Instruction, examinations and the conferring of degrees are in all respect similar, but common class-room instruction cannot yet be offered. Arrangements, however, have been made which will bring

the young ladies in close proximity to the University. Near the corner of Benefit and College streets, within a short walk of the college grounds, stands a building admirably adapted for this purpose, for which the University has secured it. President Andrews wants not less than \$500,000 for the erection of a "woman's college," at the head of which shall be an accomplished lady principal. No mere annex is desired or intended. The college must be part and parcel of the University, giving women students the full University status, and at the same time so furnished and equipped as to offer them every facility for education, physical and social, as well as intellectual, now within the reach of male students.—*The Boston Herald*.

The college fraternity question threatens to create much dissension in the new Chicago University. The faculty have been holding a series of meetings behind closed doors and have discussed the question at great length. A large number of the faculty are fraternity men, and these, of course, brought their influence to bear in favor of the fraternities. President Harper is evidently against them. Considerable excitement was manifested by all present. Stagg, the athletic instructor, is working against them on the ground that they tend to destroy athletics by inciting factions. It is said that he has strong influence. Entire prohibition was discussed. Professor Chamberlain argued that the faculty did not have the right to say to the students that they should not form secret societies. They might have the moral right, he said, but they did not have the legal right. Dr. Harper is said to be in favor of having two large literary clubs, such as the "Whig" and "Clio," of Princeton College. These, he thinks, could not exist if Greek-letter societies were admitted.—*The College Fraternity*.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon *Quarterly* for July discusses at some length the recent Yale accident which resulted in the death of Mr. Rustin. After a very fair and manly presentation of the case the *Quarterly* concludes that the one and only true course for all fraternities to pursue is to abolish any and all practices employed in initiatory services which might in any way work to the bodily injury of the candidate. It characterizes some of the initiatory rites as "always stupid and sometimes fatal forces," which it is the duty of every fraternity man to endeavor to annihilate. Further: "The sum total of all the so called 'fun' indulged in by all fraternities since time began, weighed in the balance with this death, seems of



no account. Is this "fun" so dear to you that you cannot give it up, even if it becomes a menace to safety? Is it such a part of your organization that you will cling to it even though it threatens the life itself of him who you have so favored that you have asked him to become your friend and fellow comrade? Is it then so essential in our college life? When you gather at your conventions, at your reunions and meetings, and dwell in fond recollection upon the result and accomplishments of the flying terms or past years, do you linger on the silly folly of initiations as a worthy element in the forces that have elevated your mental thought and strengthened your character for the emergencies and action of life. Rather than this, does it not seem a blot on the fair escutcheon of your fraternity life? You are in the first place guilty of a breach of gentlemanly conduct. To the candidate for your fraternity and often to his parents and family you demonstrate the advantages of fraternity life, and of your fraternity in particular, its social aims, its *brotherly* spirit, and then by a gross breach of faith you indulge in clownish nonsense fit only for uncouth savages. Is this the way to inspire a love for a fraternity, to create a favorable impression of the dignity and loftiness of its aims? The writer has known one or two instances in other fraternities where exceptionally fine, desirable men have resigned the day after their initiation, disgusted probably by the frivolity accompanying the initiation. It is time that this element be banished from our organizations and we prove to the world that we are banded together for serious and manly purposes. In this appeal we address all fraternities, for we know Delta Kappa Epsilon is not more culpable than any other, and as much as these fraternities may seek to conceal their initiatory rites, their general methods and performances are always known to the average college man who keeps his eyes open."

Official representatives of twenty-one of the leading college fraternities of the United States met at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, on June 9th, to consider the feasibility of a joint exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. The questions were asked: "what is to be gained by such an exhibit?" and "What can the fraternities exhibit, anyhow?" The first question was quickly answered by several speakers, who clearly showed that such an exhibit would be of great interest and value in enabling the members of all the fraternities to gain a clearer knowledge of the history and status of their own organizations. The second question, "What can the fraterni-

ties exhibit?" was answered by a committee appointed for the purpose of considering it, as follows: "This meeting recommends to all American college fraternities that their exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition consist, among other things, of their catalogues, song-books, magazines, badges, flags, banners and souvenirs of particular chapters, escutcheons, coats of arms, pictures of chapter houses of active and alumni chapters and members, and whatsoever is of interest in showing their history and present status; and that provision be made for the registry of all members of fraternities who visit the exhibit, and that each fraternity appoint a delegate with full power to act for it, evidenced by credentials, in the matter of representation at the World's Columbian Exposition."—*Phi Kappa Psi Shield*.